IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,025.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
9th Aug.	PERSIA	8000	....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	667 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of chargo.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Gratten Geary, Rs 10, Apply to Box No. 412, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

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Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 7th August	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2185	Friday 8th Aug.	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Putiala," 2,998, tons, on Thursday the 7th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dabai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
6th August, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien	6385	Eschenauer	24th Sept 1913
Dumbea	5585	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct. 1913
Ville de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont	19th Nov. 1913

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

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Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	.....
P. di Piemonte	6365	....	17th Sept 1913.
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	15th Oct ,,
A Steamer	6000	.....	12th Nov. ,,
....	6000	.....	10th Dec. ,,
....	6000	.....	7th Jan. 1914.
....	6000	.....	4th Feb. ,,
....	6000	.....	4th Mar. ,,
....	6000	.....	1st April ,,
....	6000	.....	29th ,, ,,
....	6000	.....	27th May ,,
....	6000	.....	24th June ,,

RATES TO ITALY
INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

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Single ticket. ..	450	350	165
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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	
Umzumbi.	5000	13th Aug.	1913

Fares to Weymouth will be Rs, 350 to Rs, 400.

Umgeni.	3500	27th Aug.	1913

Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:
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The London Joint Stock Bank
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The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

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Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Grease,
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Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1913, at 6-30 P.M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

25th July, 1913.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, at 5 P.M., (Standard time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1914, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July to 6th August, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. B. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1913.

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Make their last appearance in Bombay at the Excelsior.

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This is positively the last appearance of the Great Russian Dancers in Bombay.

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SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
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AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

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Cures ring-worms, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitute, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr Le Clerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt. stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD at principal chemists in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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FOR SALE.—A large number of FINE THICK BAMBOOS, 40 to 50 feet long. The clumps having seeded have just been cut down and the clumps are all in good condition. Also a large number of OLD BAMBOO ROOTS. For prices, etc., apply to—
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BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

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Apply with certificates stating salary to Box No. 270, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 24, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred miniature brougham, with a bay Arab horse, 6 years, and a set of harness.
1 18 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated Sidley landaulette car, magneto ignition, in good condition.

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15 cases each 12 bottles Fulton's Diabetic Compound for Diabetes.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th August, 1913.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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Banking business of every description transacted.
PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
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NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	..Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, „	....Rs.	24,00,000
31st July „	....Rs.	52,00,000
30th December „	....Rs.	100,00,000

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SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex), impeding micturition
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Thrapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Purnea, 2,127 tons Captain G Williams arrived in harbour on Monday from Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2,086 tons Captain T Schutt arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persian S N Co's steamer Firoozi, 2021 tons Captain P S Primrose, sailed yesterday for Jeddah etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Karonga, 2972 tons Captain J Patterson sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Massasoit, 7928 tons Captain J S Henderson will sail to-day for Singapore with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 4th August 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley ... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ... R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Aug. 5.

Angus.....3330 Dakers .....A Yule & Co
Aracan .....3340 McAllister...W & A G & Co
Banca.....3791 Garwood .....P and O Co
Crostafels.....3348 Sacken...W & A G & Co
Clan Macphee ..3224 Ody .....J Finlay & Co
Onyaboga .....2129 Henderson.....S Oil Co
Devanha ...4785 Hickey ...Shanghai ...12-8...
P & O Co
Euryalus .....2308 Williams .....M M and Co
Elysia .....3393 Coverley...W & A G & Co
Gallia .....555 Jones .....J M & Co
Hoseinee...994 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Kasara.....505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah.....
T M and Co
Koweit.....2333 Brewis .....Arab Stm Ld
Kanzler.....1865 Sebepp...A Strandes & Co
President...2036 Schutt ...A Strandes and Co
Purnea ..2127 William Zanzibar...M M and Co
Rangoon Mara ..3316 Kamashita ..N Y Kaisha
Saed.....157 Bonsfield .....Port Said .....
Arab Stm Ld
Surada.....3400 Alton .....M M & Co
Strathcarron...2806 Hutchinson .....
Washington.....Hofmann .....Standard Oil Co
Bahrein .....1403 Grant.....Busreh.....
Arab Stm Co

VESSELS IN DOCK,—Aug. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Datr.	Agents.
A Begum	2942	Dooley			T M & Co
B Scharzfels	534	Stryker			W & A G and Co
C and Q Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	20-8	M M and Co
C R City of Sparta	3408	McNeil			K N & Co
D & E Thornbeck	2345	Foster			M M & Co
F Chantala	3103	McDiarmed			M M & Co
G Firoozi	2021	Primrose	Suakim	12-8	T M & Co
H Umzumbi	2138	Robertson	Dunkirk	12 8	W & A G & Co
K Astoria	2743	Hogan			W and A G and Co
M Nyanza	2642	Moallister			T M and Co
N Ramsay	2733	Mullan	Port Said	12-8	Ralli Bros
O Ischia	2481	Belsito	Genoa	8 8	R Line & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	Antwerp	7-8	J Finlay & Co
Q Budrie	1613	Fisher	Arab Stm Ld		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara	2761	Park			J Finlay and Co
2 Castalia	4087	Mitchell	Liverpool	6-8	W and A G and Co
3 Ismaila	3331	Hodgson	Jaya	6 8	M M & Co
4 Hidalgo	2760	Horbord	Hull	8 8	J P & Co
5 Saigun Maru	3311	Yomaguchi	Kobe	10 8	N Y Kaisha
6 Kamakura Maru	3798	Hori	Kobe	7 8	N Y Kaisha
7 Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	Hull	9 8	A L S N Co
8 Austria	1870	Cesulich	Kobe		
9 Quilca	4741	Cole			M M & Co
10 and 11 China	4160	Tocque			P & O Co
12 and 13 Persia	4154	Bradshaw			P and O Co
14 Lhasa	950	Penney			M M & Co
15 Colobaria	3447	Raddock	Batavia	8-8	M M & Co
16 Putiala	2900	Bamber			M M and Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Esmail		Bo S N Co
Ponnai	552	Vallaji		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed		Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Mola	6 8	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Pantakota	2203	Stewart	Zanzibar	7 8 M M & Co

H W V D

Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Praesident ...	Schutt	Durban July 7
	Purnea.....	Williams ..	Zanzibar July 2

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
15	Koronga	Patterson	Calcutta
	Firoozi	Primroze...	Jeddah etc,

The steamer Massasoit, Capt Henderson obtained her portclearance yesterday for Singapore,

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Purnea for Zanzibar.
" Praesident for Zanzibar.
" Dumb a (to arrived)for Noumea etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Golconda", passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd Co.'s steamer "Marienbad," left Trieste on the 1st instant, and due here on the 15th instant.

The Ellerma Line Co's steamer "City of Glasgow," outward bound sailed from Liverpool on the night of the 2nd instant. The same Co's steamer "City of York," outward bound sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 12th instant, in the evening. The same Co's. steamer "City of Athens," homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 2nd instant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

REINOLD—August 1, at Downton, Wiltshire, Edward Konrad Reinold, late P. W. D. Bombay, aged 68.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY.—July 9, at 24, Sloane-court, S. W., Arthur William Crawley-Boevey, I.C.S., retired, fifth son of the late Sir Martin Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Bt., of Flaxley Abbey, Glos., aged 67.

ALCOCK—July 8, suddenly, at Lynton, Foley Road, Claygate, John Backhouse Alcock, Indian Civil Service, retired, aged 60.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 5 Forbes-street, 5 p. m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Professor Charlier on "L'Art du Dessin," 6-30 p.m.
Harwood Association Football League B. A. C. vs. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—A man's worth is what he is able to do well.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Kamakura Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Thursday the 7th August.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China Japan and Australia per s. s. "Dumbea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday the 8th August.

LONDON MUSIC EXAMINATIONS.

LOCAL SUCCESSES.

The following are the results of the Theory Examination held in Bombay under the auspices of Trinity College London :—

HIGHER LOCAL.

Name.	Teacher.	Result.
		Honours
Cooper, Tehmina	Dr. Faulkner.....	93
Cooper, Goolbanoo	Dr. Faulkner.....	92

INTERMEDIATE ADVANCED.

Carr, Louise	Clare Rd. Convent...	84
Bhedwar, Gool	...	80
		Pass
Moulton, Doris	Dr. Faulkner.....	60
Zanchi, Elisa	Miss I. Powell.....	60

INTERMEDIATE.

		Honours
Callaghan, Gladys	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri...	94
		Pass
Homfray, Enid	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri...	74

ADVANCED JUNIOR.

		Honours
Ellis, Olive	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri...	100
Fleming, Kathleen	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri...	94
Homfray, Constance	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri...	93
Morrison, Ivy	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri...	93
Mistri, Jerbai	Mrs. E. Dart	80
		Pass
Wadia, Jerbai	Alexandra School Miss N. Plunkett	69

JUNIOR.

		Honours
Homfray, Eileen	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri...	99
Chappell, Olive	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri...	97
Burgess, Annie	Mrs. Burgess.....	96
Hutchins, Sybil	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuni...	96
Cox, Joseph	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri...	95
Wilson, Muriel	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri...	92
Murray Kathleen	Miss S. Bhor ...	88
Ahmedali, Miasaheb Dawoodbhoy	Signor J. Franz...	82

PREPARATORY.

		Pass
David, Meyer	Miss E. Leech ...	100
Bassons, Violet	Miss E. Leech ...	99
Hutchinson, Violet	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri	98
Gotting, Wilhemina	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri	96
Dubash, Mehera	Mrs. E. Dart ...	95
Hodson, Naomi	Cathedral Girls' School, Dr. Faulkner	95
Abraham, Aline	Miss E. Leech...	93
Marcar, Eleanor	St. Joseph's Convent, Igatpuri	91
Leontzini, J. Nicho	Miss E. Leech...	90
Carr, Doreen	Miss Carr.....	87
Leontzini, M Helen	Miss E. Leech...	87
Petit, Hilla	Mrs. E. Dart ...	85
Taylor, Helen	Cathedral Girls' School, Dr. Faulkner	85
Pettigrew, Evelyn	Mr. G. Ranson	82
Pettigrew, Irene	Mr. G. Ranson	82
Dumasia, Manijeh	Mr. G. Ranson	73
Abraham, Ivy	Miss D. Vining	66

Full marks 100, Honours 80, Passing 60.
No Honours in the Preparatory Division

EDUCATION IN HYDERABAD.

The total number of educational institutions of all kinds in His Highness' Dominions is shown in a newly issued report to have been 1034 in 1319 Fasli as compared with 960 in the previous year. The corresponding figures for scholars were 66,235 and 64,592. With a net increase in the number of scholars of 1643 there was a falling in the average monthly number of 1940 although the average attendance showed an increase of 2083 : The Director of Public Instruction thinks that head masters of primary schools must have erroneously calculated the average monthly number of scholars on the rolls. It is not clear, however, how, if there was a smaller number on the rolls, there could have a large attendance in the schools. This discrepancy, however, it might have been caused points to slackness in the maintenance of school registers which again indicate slack supervision.

COLLEGIATE INSTRUCTION.

As in the previous year there were two institutions in this class, namely, the Nizam College and the Oriental college (Dar-ul-Ulum). The number of scholars in the Nizam College decreased from 47 to 44. The expenditure on the College was Rs. 93,784-2-0 and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 1216-15-11. It is impossible to resist the feeling that the results of the Nizam college are strikingly incommensurate with the expenditure incurred on the institution. It is obvious that no improvement can be expected in the present state of things unless the secondary schools are thoroughly re-organized so that a large number of scholars may be forthcoming to take advantage of the premier collegiate institution in His Highness' Dominions.

The Oriental College (Dar-ul-Ulum) seems to have done better. There is an increase of 14 students and the net cost per pupil to Government was Rs. 156-13-7. There is evidently a larger demand for higher education in Arabic and Persian than in English.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Director of Public Instruction writes in a spirit of deep depression of the state of secondary education in His Highness' Dominions. And well he might, having regard to the fact that out of 75 candidates who appeared at the Matriculation examination in the year under review, only 9 passed. The aided schools seem to have done slightly better than the Government schools though their results too were sufficiently unsatisfactory. The Director attributes the poor results of the Government High Schools to insufficient and inefficient staff and unavoidable changes in the teaching staff owing to exigencies of the service. With secondary education in this deplorable state, it is vain to expect any improvement in higher education. The backwardness of secondary education, is bound to react unfavourably on the efficiency of the public service and on the moral and material progress of the people. The State spends Rs. 2,12,438-8-2 on this department of education and the total expenditure borne by all agencies is Rs. 311,341-2-4. The total number of scholars receiving secondary education is 6130. There can be no doubt that there is a real demand for secondary education among His Highness' subjects.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

The decrease of 10 in the number of middle schools was nominal as the schools were transferred to the list of high schools during the year under report. Similarly there were only six vernacular middle schools in the year under report as against 34 in the previous year. It is explained that 9 out of the 34 schools were classed as "Fauqania" schools and 19 as "Rushdia" schools. No reason is given for this change in the classification. Frequent changes of this kind are to be deprecated as they render a comparative view of the progress made needlessly difficult. The middle schools are again classified into upper middle and into lower middle so that the course of studies, which is usually included in secondary education, are divided and sub-divided into 3 grades. The disadvantage of this system is that the interval between two grades of schools always involves a break of educational continuity. The distinction between upper and lower middle schools at any rate may be dispensed with advantage.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

In 1319 Fasli, there were 838 schools and 43,204 scholars as against 776 schools and 42,260 scholars in the previous year. That is to say, there was an increase of 62 schools and of 944 scholars. On the face of it the increase in the number of schools seems to be disproportionate to the increase in that of the number of scholars, as there are hardly 16 additional scholars to each new school. The average for each primary school in 1318 Fasli, was about 55 students per school which is not an excessive number. The average in the last Fasli year was less than 51. Considering the enormous advance that is being made by elementary education in British India and in Native States like Baroda and Mysore, the progress made in Hyderabad cannot be regarded as encouraging. The total expenditure on primary education was Rs. 2,35,762-6-3 the Government contribution being Rs. 80,744-4-9 and that of the Local Boards, Rs. 1,21,344-2-6.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Female Education made some progress during the year under report. The increase in the number of girls attending high schools is especially satisfactory. So also is the improvement in the number of Mahomedan pupils. There was an increase of Rs. 39,983-0-7 in the expenditure on female education of which the State contributed about two-thirds. The results achieved by the girl students in the public examinations were also encouraging.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The expenditure on special schools showed an increase of over Rs. 15,200. There were 8 more schools than in the previous year, 5 of them being un-aided schools. These 5 new schools are Sanskrit schools which have been recognised by the Department. Only one new school for tehnical education, namely, a weaving school at Narayenpet in Mahbubnagar District was opened last year. It is obvious that there is a great scope for the development of this particular branch of education in His Highness' Dominions.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

There was a small increase in the total number of Mahomedan students in all departments, except the special schools where there was an actual decrease. The results in the B. A. degree and First in Art Examinations were worse than in the previous year, while the number of those who passed the Oriental Titles Examinations more than doubled itself. The number of scholars who passed the Middle School Examination was also nearly double that of the previous year. In the Teachers Examination there was a falling off while in the School of Art Examinations the Engineering Examination and the Police Examination, there was a noteworthy increase. It is gratifying to note that the 7 Mahomedan students who received European and Asiatic scholarship are making good progress in their studies.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

A strong impetus was given to European education by the Government in England. There is a considerable increase in the number of scholars attending the un-aided schools, but the aided schools showed a a diminution in the number of their scholars.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The amount expended on scholarships increased from Rs. 67,231-15-5 to Rs. 81, 405-9-5 in 1319. This is a considerable sum and it is a question whether the advantage to the State is proportionate to the expenditure. Many of the scholarship-holders are doing well, some of them exceedingly well, but a few have done badly.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The General impression produced by a perusal of the report is that while His Highness' Government spend liberally on education, the amount in 1319 was over 13 3-4 lakhs as against less than 12 1-2 the year previous, the results obtained are to a large extent disappointing. Increased and more efficient supervision seems to be most urgently needed in order to ensure that money is spent to the greatest advantage.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A REVIEW OF ITS WORK AND ITS FUTURE PROMISE.

The Jackowlew Trio of Russian dancers and Mdlls. Benzoni and Dorion, the French Court Dancers, were given a hearty farewell at the Royal Opera House, on Sunday night, by two large audiences. Each artist received floral tributes and they were all continually called before the certain.

The management during the evening announced the temporary closing of the House in order to augment the electric installation. It is interesting to review what the Opera House has done. We have seen the styles of dancing of various nations and Mr. Platt, the manager, has presented the finest dancers, in the Jakowlew Trio, the lady dancers, Benzoni and Dorion, and the famous Mdlle. Roshanara, who has just left these shores for America to fulfill a contract for 500 dollars (1,500 Rupees) per week.

It will still take some time to complete the artistic decorative scheme in connection with the establishment. When the decoration and electric lighting have been put on the same footing as the London theatres, which will take a few weeks, the House will be permanently opend for the purpose of presenting high standard artists and of displaying the finest pictorial subjects.

Owing to the existence of this theatre Miss. Maud Allan, the most famous classical dancer in the world will shortly visit Bombay as also will the Cherniavskys, and it is expected Madam Ada Crossby, the world famous contralto will also come.

When constructing the theatre special attention was paid to hygienic principles and the ventilation so essential in tropical climates for buildings where large bodies of people gather. Very shortly a special scheme of ventilation for the purpose of bringing in the fresh air from the garden to the auditorium through special gratings placed in the passages will be in operation.

The plot of ground, adjoining the theatre, will be turned into a pleasure garden, for those who would like to have refreshments, with music to enliven them, after the day's toil. It is intended to transform it into a fairyland; but much depends upon the patronage extended.

When Madlle. Roshanara appeared for the last time on Friday night she had an enthusiastic farewell. She was literally loaded with floral tributes to her great genius.

Miss Maud Allan's manager, Mr. Howard Edie, who was called upon to speak a few words of farewell, said:—I have been honoured in being allowed to express the sincere thanks, which Mdlle. Roshanara feels for your enthusiastic appreciation of her work. I feel that she has planted the seeds of her work in the floral garden of Bombay and that the seeds will grow into beautiful flowers, the perfume of which, will draw her back to Bombay when the time is auspicious. I must admit that I have fallen in love with her superb work, and judging from the reception accorded Mdlle. Roshanara to-night, I am one withmany lovers. The visits of such great artistes, will help considerably in arousing that enthusiasm which is so essential to a country, if that country is to attract the great celebrities in the world of art and music. Her body is an instrument which expresses the harmony of the spheres by her poetic appreciation of the rhythm of motion, a temple through which Orpheus, the Great God of Harmony and Melody, sheds his light on those who come near the precincts of this sweet little presence.

RECLAMATION SCHEME.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND A 999 YEARS' LEASE.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Consideration was given to the offer made by Mr. H. Vakil regarding the Reclamation scheme at Nepean Sea-road. The chairman said the last stage reached in the matter was that he had been instructed to negotiate with Mr. Vakil to see if it could be satisfactorily settled. In a subsequent letter Mr. Vakil insisted on a lease for 999 years instead of 99 years. It was therefore necessary to approach Government in the matter. The Chairman added he would be sorry if the scheme fell through.

Mr. D. E. Wacha was against giving these things to monopolists. He would not be sorry at all, he said, if the scheme fell through, for he thought the public of Bombay would be enterprising enough to come forward to take up the scheme. He suggested that the scheme should be broadly advertised.

It was resolved to authorise the chairman to communicate with Government to ascertain whether Government would allow a lease of 999 years, and it was also resolved to postpone further consideration of the scheme in the meantime.

"THAT NO ONE CAN DENY" the popularity of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is sufficiently proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, where Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of this famous preparation remarked, "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." There are no two opinions about Squibb's being the best cure for Malaria and other fevers—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

THE MARWARI MONEY-LENDER.

A POTENT CAUSE OF POVERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the case recently reported from Poona, those unacquainted with Marwari methods will have gathered some knowledge of the professional money-lender, knd the extortionate means he employs in stansacting his trade among a needy public. It is well that cases of this nature, that the deceit practised upon the public, are exposed, that the unwary may be warned. There is but a small percentage of the public that does not know the Marwari too well.

On all sides men are clamouring for a wage consistent with the needs of one day and threatening to strike unless their demands are conceded, when by force of numbers they are sure of success against their employers. A strike, however, in any department of service is impossible without the risk of instant dismissal of the strikers, simply because of the paucity of their numbers. Their places could be more easily filled.

With this admitted, then, we cannot also admit that a strike is the direct result of a poor wage, particularly not in a country like India, where the frugality and thrift of the indigenous peoples are well known to the alien, but rather to the deprivation of it, which fact explains our proverty—proverty imposed on us by the insatiate lust of the avaricious money-lender waxing fat in our midst with his ill-gotten gains. This is poverty truly typified and is a powerful stimulus when occasions (as, e. g., strikes,) occur to obtain an increase of pay.

And who will doubt this, admitting as we must, that a great, great many of the middle and labouring classes are in the hands of Marwaris, many inextricably so, and also considering Marwari methods of transacting loans?

You receive Rs. 100 and agree to repay it, say, in ten equal instalments with interest at 10 per cent. per month pre-added for 10 months ;therefore, your instalment will be Rs. 20 per month and for ten months Rs. 200, which is his return for the 100 you actually receive and is known as the out-of-court transaction. And the condition for the loan? A writ acknowledging to have received just twice this amount, Rs. 400, with interest at 6 1-4 per cent. per month on it. And failing to pay any one or more instalments, as stipulated, you be proceeded against in court for that amount with interest!

Now 400 would, in Court, be the principal on which, according to the writ, interest 6 1-4 per cent. per month (75 per cent per annum) is further charged. A decree is passed against the defendant in terms of the above, except that the interest may be reduced by the Court and the benefit allowed to the defendant of repaying the "debt" in instalments the amount of which shall be determined by the Court. Before, however, the Court decreeing what the amount of the instalment shall be, the lender again has the upper hand, for it must be noted that in cases where part of the loan was repaid before the case was brought into Court, the borrower endorsed having paid "twice" the amount of instalment he actually paid, to accord with the multiplication system employed when he received the loan.

The trickster here "proves" to the Court the ability of the defendant to pay at least that much (now actually it) as an instalment. The defendant having set his own trap has fallen into it and he can only now trust to the magnanimity of the Judge for decreeing a much smaller instalment than that falsely urged by the trickster. This is the Marwari depicted in his most humane and generous form when transacting with his victim, for there have been instances where borrowers had to admit having received as much as ten times the actual values of the loan as a condition for it!

It would, therefore, only be correct and most just for the Court to allow every benefit to the defendant by a consideration of the following facts :—

(1) The Pro-note is the biggest lie ever uttered by the defendant; (2) Interest has already been charged on the amount therein by the pre-addition of it for a stipulated period. An instalment might, however, be limited to, say, 5 per cent of salary only in the case of a defendant who has paid a fair proportion of the loan before the case was brought to Court, and when an attachment on salary is ordered it should be one-fourth instead of a moiety which is now decreed. This would be most magnanimously treating the lender, enriched by a prospective fortune in the nature of the decree for an almost fictitious amount. Further, it would be just to discriminate between borrowers of the above class and a certain lot who appear to believe that to borrow does not necessarily imply to return, as the writer has found to his cost in presenting himself as surety for another debt. For such it would be preposterous to expect the Courts to show any leniency. In other words, it would mean harbouring a bigger rogue than the Marwari against whom it is sought, by an exposure of his methods, to justify the imputation.

This then, is a true description of Marwari methods, based on the writer's experiences from transactions within the past ten years.—Yours, etc.,

M. L. DOUGLAS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1913.

Tenders amounting to Rs. 74,57,000 at and over Rs. 101-12-0 accepted in full.

The balance Rs. 5,43,000 distributed *pro rata* amongst those who tendered at Rs. 101-11.0.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 102-1-0.

The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 1,82,70,500.

The highest rate tendered was Rs. 103

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat

Sold in Tins and Bottles only

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING
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BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars

THE GOD OF ZOROASTER.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Father, give each his answer,
"Each in his kindred way :
"Adapt Thy Light to his form of night,
"And grant him his needed day."

Of all the human forces which interest and perplex, those of the founders of religion overpower our imagination most. As plenipotentiary extraordinary of the Grandest of Grand Seigneurs, each prophet portrays Him his own way. To listen to the whisper of the extreme past lost in the haze of time when Zoroaster flourished, we have to bend low to catch his idea of the Sublime Reality. The whisper is not quite clear. Some understand it one way, some the other. But what is quite clear is that, his is no Tavern God of wine bibbers, no God of grisettes and topers, in whom one can believe without being pure in habits or lofty in soul. Resplendent with glory and with light,

AHURA MAZD

dwells in a pure place. His name correctly pronounced is a victorious weapon against enemies, an efficacious remedy against human maladies. He is the centre and principle of all that exists, the germ of all that is good. His intelligence is Supreme. He is knowledge and power. Discerning good, he destroys evil, and dispenses comforts and health. Exclusively vowed to good, He is ever active, and continually at war with evil. The obvious evil so rampant everywhere is the work of the arch-demon Ahriman, the antagonist of Ahura Mazd. He dispalys against his adversary a power almost equal to the power of the superlatively good God. Coeval as it were with Ahura Mazd, Ahriman is his inevitable sequel. This calls to mind Leonardo Da Vinci's beautiful invocation: "O mirabile ginstizia di te, Primo Motore tu non hai voluto mancare a nessuna potenzia l'ordine e qualita de suoi necessari effetti! O Stupenda Necessita," (O admirable Justice of Thee, Thou Prime Mover! To no force hast Thou permitted lack of the order and quality of its necessary effects. O Thrice-Marvellous Necessity!) Ahriman the demon, the God of evil, but a God in the main, cannot be the creature of the Author of every good. Divine Unity, which is Zoroaster's end in view is thus compromised. A third power superior to the two has therefore to be admitted. But such a course of overlording would know no end. Zoroaster therefore affirms the existence of an Eternal Principle.

ZRAVANE AKARNE.

Time-without-bounds, from which Ahura Mazd and Ahriman have both emanated. Qualified as the greatest, the most excellent, the most perfect, &c., Ahura Mazd is not styled the Increate without beginning. This definitive superiority is accorded but to Time-without-bounds, to Primordial Light. Ahura Mazd speaks to Zoroaster in the name of the Highest, from whom he emanates, the Incomprehensible, the Inconceivable, to whom perpetual homage must be rendered, without however lavishing adoration on Him : a Power so high, so far above humanity that to wish to seek him would be a ridiculous enterprise, the wish to understand him a folly, the wish to abstract him an outrage: All that Ahura Mazd says to Zoroaster is in the name of the Just Judge but it is he alone who speaks. Out of reach of the human eye, dwells Ahura Mazd in invisible regions and on unknown heights. Climbing mountains is nearing him materially, and the prayer said up there is the best. So is it with the soul which in its uprisings purifies itself. Moral aspiration towards Ahura Mazd is very nobly commingled here with the material idea of corporal ascension. The soul is more free, the more it uprises. The prayers are always directed upward, with a wish that they may be heard on high.

THE FIRST CONCEPTION

of Ahura Mazd, perfect and pure, presents a noble God, resplendent, just, a creator in a certain measure. He is not capable of making something out of nothing as Time with outbounds or Primordial Light. But by his power, and his goodness he can fertilise sterility, and bring the unproductive to bear. He is a paternal God, liberal, conservative, and compassionate, provided man repents of the sins he has committed, and pardons others as he wishes to be pardoned himself. Had the metaphysics of Zoroaster attempted to affirm itself at the outset, it would have announced a single God entirely spirit, Un-named, Incomprehensible, Inconceivable, Incorporeal having engendered and sent Ahura Mazd to men, individualised, known, confirmed, express, active, giving life and maintaining it. Now that "the Eternal alone existed in Time-without-bounds," before Ahura Mazd, and before Ahriman, all was but one immense light. The eternal willed and Ahura Mazd was, even as by Ahura Mazd's word the world was. The world was not created by Ahura Mazd in the absolute sense of the word. He executed the will of the eternal, co-ordinating, organising things and giving them a form. The creation was but an act by which the Universal Agent causes the forms of things to appear and disappear. Zoroaster lays a stress that the God of the Iranians is but an

EMANATION OF THE ETERNAL.

By means of the word pronounced in the name of The Supreme, Ahura Mazd brought the world into being; a Living Word which resounded before the formation of the heavens the waters, the earth, the plants, the fire, animals, men and demons. The all powerful word of the eternal being given him in trust, Ahura Mazd makes use of it to dictate to Zoroaster the great law bidding him to propagate it. "He, who thoroughly informed will carry my message to men will be illustrious among the dead," says Ahura Mazd to Zoroaster. Heaven opens its gate to receive the faithful disciples of the prophet. After death, the virtuous Mazdean lives with Ahura Mazd, near the eternal in Paradise. Between the God of gods, probable, but immovable, and in different; between the incomprehensible, eternal, and the simple Ahura Mazd, a toiling good fellow, artificer of the world, visible, ever bustling, the Mazdeans had not long to hesitate. What wonder then that the choice of the Iranian mind should fall on the created than the creative God! God-the-Son overstepping God-the-Father, and supplanting him! Ahura Mazd's personal importance is thus enhanced

THE PROBLEM OF AHRIMAN

is difficult to tackle. As a distinct creation he ought to stand for positive evil. If he stand for one of two angels attached to each one of us—the good to the right, the bad to the left—owing to man's dual nature, it is symbolism pure and simple. Evil as a reality means the absence of order. As such it can only be relative in the presence of absolute order which is the will of God. It has no hold on us save in our vices. If we do good we enchain the devil. Deeds live on.

"Every deed a man performs,
"With body or voice or mind,
"'Tis this that he can call his own,
"This will he never leave behind."

Recalling once again Da Vinci's beautiful invocation when he spoke of the laws of the mechanical sciences, we may say that Ahura Mazd is the Prime Mover, the principle and centre of every movement, and is Himself moveless. He is the eternal necessity, which is divine justice, which is the Father's will. Like the waves on the water when a stone drops into it, do the waves of sound widen in the air, intersecting others but not mingling with them, keeping their own centre in the place of their origin. And as an echo is the reproduction of a sound, the reflection in a mirror is an echo of light." "There is but one mechanical law in all the phenomena of physical force, there is but one will and this will is Thy Justice, O Prime Mover! the angle of incidence must be equal to the angle of reflection."

HAIR CAME OUT IN HANDFULS

Began as Ringworm. Left Bald Patch, then Scaly with Hard Crust-like Substance. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured Her.

11, Ford Rd., Gosport, Hants, Eng.—"My little girl's head was bad for nearly two years. It first began as ringworm.

The hair came out in handfuls, leaving a bald patch, and then it became scaly with a hard crust-like substance. It would weep occasionally and be sore. I kept her home from school it looked so badly; and it was very irritated and of course was a great worry. I tried several remedies without success, but that did not seem to do it much good. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment then. The first application seemed to ease it, so I persevered with them and it soon got in the way for the better and now it is all right. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my child, and her hair is growing." (Signed) Mrs. Selina M. Peters, May 23, 1912.

For treating poor complexions, red, rough skins, pimples, blackheads, itching, scaly scalps, chapped hands, dandruff and dry, thin, falling hair, as well as burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, sores, eczemas and rashes, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have been the world's favorites for more than a generation. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

DALES GOLD MEDAL
DUBBIN
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE IN

MARKET REPORT.

New York, August 4.

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11·53, Oct. 11·03.
New York official Noon call Aug. 11·50 Oct. 11·07.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. unquoted Oct. 11·16.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	4,000
" Receipts at " last year...	1,700
" Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil
" Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton	12·00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·58+08
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·10—04

Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and advanced on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug.	11·52—05
Futures month of Oct.	11·18—·2
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

COFFEE

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 9 1-8 1-4
Demand Bills ...4 86 1-2 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars ...59 3-8 unchgd.

The London and Liverpool Markets were closed yesterday.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [Aug. 5th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
37 Bars Silver	75,000	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 2nd and 3rd Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	42	48,970
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	56	66,157

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 17th July	3 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 23 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged. Business has been slack. The enquiry for remittance has been small, and there are few bills offering.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Oct.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	..139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	..147
Shanghai "	.. 200 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96 5-16 for the settlement and declined early in the day to 96 3-8 and 96 1-4 respectively, fluctuating thereafter between this and the opening rate, and closing as under. A moderate business is reported

We quote:—

Cash	...	96	6 0
Settlement	...	96	4 0

BULLION.—

The London markets were closed yesterday for a Bank holiday. Silver in New York was unchanged at 59 3-8. The local market opened at 69 7-8 ex duty for the first settlement and has remained steady during the day with little doing.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 21	1 0
Australian Gold	...	" 24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	...	" 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	" 69	14 0
1st Settlement	...	" 69	14 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 69	11 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	" 79	4 0
1st Settlement	...	" 79	4 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 79	1 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

MR. HABERSHAM KING :—"Through Miss Breul and Co :—"The drought is broken in the central parts of Texas stopping deterioration in time to recoup loss with a late fall. Indications point to rains extending into other parts suffering from drought, but only scattered insufficient showers have occurred there to date. Temperatures are lower, hence deterioration, although still continuing outside the relieved districts, is not so rapid, but will continue until good rains come. Clearing weather has set on West of the Mississippi, and indications point to clear weather East of the river. In the entire belt except Texas the yield promises to be the largest per acre ever made."

WELD AND CO :—Market superficially steady. Good rains in Central Texas where most needed. We expect the decline will go further."

CHARLES WILLIAMS :—"Plenty of rain falling in Texas. Crop accounts good. No speculative demand. Think market is in a weak position. We think it is a good time to sell."

PRIVATE :—"During the last three days plenty of rain fallen in Texas. Crops prospects are brilliant. Heavy hedge selling against c-i-f. purchases. No speculative demand. Expect a further decline."

Further rain having fallen in Texas, where it was badly needed, the American markets for New Crop were again easier yesterday but the decline is small considering the bearish nature of private telegrams. Liverpool reopens to-day and it will be seen how the weather news is taken there. The market seems rather weak in America, and if Liverpool also shows signs of weakness there may be a further drop. The local market firmed up late last evening, and this morning good Broach opened at Rs. 274-75. There has been some enquiry for good Broach and fully good Bengal by local speculators, and from up country buyers, and prices have improved a little during the day closing as under. In other descriptions there is little doing and rates are more or less nominal. Ready cotton is quiet with only a very moderate enquiry and prices are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.
Good M. G. Broach	...	276 1-2 Mar,
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	Jan. 277
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	274
" " Yeotmal	...	270
" " Dhamangaon	...	267
" " Khamgaon Akola		262
" " Amraoti	...	264
" " Khandeish	...	245
F. G. " Khandeish	...	235
Fine " Bengal	...	238
F. G. Bengal	...	226

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 7,000
Total Imports	... 5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·12	6 03	5·99
—11	—11	—11
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5 94	5 94	5 95
—10	—10	—10
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apr.**	**Apr. May**
5 97	5·97	5 99
—10	—11	—10

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	3 0 B.T.
September	"	9	1 3 R.T.
May 1914	"	9	11 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8	9 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	"	8	0 0
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8	14 0
Yellow Gujrat	"	9	0 0

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	57	0	0 Dec. Jan
Black Kutai	Rs. 48	8	0 Jan. Feb

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	12	2 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35	8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	Rs.	47	8 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Aug.-September	... Rs.	8	4 0 R.T.
Ready	... Rs.	7	14 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	2 6 .T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5	7 9 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5	9 3 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,667 1-2
Bank of India	...	67
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	64

MILLS.

David	...	590
Fazulbhai	...	645
Kohinoor	...	800
Manockji Petit	...	3160
New Great Eastern	...	147 1-2
Standard	...	1450
Crescent	...	146 1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...		192
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...		178
Bombay S N Ordy	..	240
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1530

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	6 2 1-2 c.d.

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce in Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	2,320	bales.
Wheat	...	25,300	cwts.
Linseed	...	23,977	"
Rapeseed	...	5,914	"
Gingellyseed	...	335	"
Poppyseed	...	2461	"
Groundnuts	...	4103	"
Castorseed	...	1,702	"
Rice	...	8,118	"
Myrabollams	...	462	"
Cottonseed	...	13,403	"
Mowrasseed	...	6,907	"
Gram	...	765	"
Joowar	...	1,399	"
Maize	...	12	"
Barley	...	3,516	"

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 14th July 1913, were Rs. 4,464 making the total earning for the period 1st April 1913, to 19th July 1913, Rs. 67,417.

Total for the corresponding week of the previous year	...Rs. 2,227
Total for the corresponding period of the previous year	...Rs. 51,200

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	4,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Exports to Continent	... 2,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York	... 12·00+10
Future Cotton at New York August	... 11·58+8
Future Cotton at New York October	... 11·10 4
Spot closing tone	... Steady.
Futures closing tone	... Quiet

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and declined owing to Bearish private crop reports, advanced later on Bull support.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4

Spot Cotton at New Orleans —Aug.	...11·52—5
Future Cotton at New Orleans	.....
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	...11·18—2
Future closing tone.—	.....

LIVERPOOL Aug. 5.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet but steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·23	6·17
Aug.-Sept...	6 14	6·08
Sept.-Oct....	6·10	6·04
Oct.-Nov....	6·04	6·98
Nov.-Dec....	6 04	5·98
Dec-Jan....	6 05	5 99
Jan.-Feb....	6·07	6·01
Feb.-Mar....	6·08	6·02
Mar.-Apl	6·09	6·03

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

There was again fair business in the share market to-day. Coal was mostly in demand. Jute shares were also firm, transactions including Baraboni 15, Bhalgora 22 12, Raneegunge 23 8, Ghusick 17-12, Phulantand 6-8. In jute mill shares, Hughly Prefs. were 61-8 and 62, Barnagore 77 and 77-8.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co's fortnightly report dated, Hongkong 18th July, says:—

Cotton.—Sales are reported to about 100 bales of Bengal at dolrs 31 per Picul. Unsold stock about 250 bales. Closing quotations dlrs 28 to 32 per Picul.

Yarn:—During the past fortnight market ruled steady, and the opening of a New Chinese Hong was celebrated by a purchase of nearly about 6000 bales of different counts and shops. Other firms confined their purchased to country orders only. They are afraid to do large business on account of the present rising in the North. Market at the close seems to be rather weak. Sales during past the fortnight are reported as under:—

Bales.		No.	Dlrs.
100	China	6s	108
50	Pabaney	6s	106
50	Currimbhoy	8s	116
100	David	8s	118
50	Pabaney	8s	112
100	Bowreah	10s	127
250	Coronation	10s	119
200	City of Bombay	10s	131
500	Currimbhoy	10s	1 6
300	David	10s	127
150	Dawn	10s	127
150	Dunbar	10s	124
100	Emress (Old)	10s	123
100	" (New)	10s	124
100	Elphinstone	10s	119
100	Gold Mohour	10s	130
150	Great Eastern	10s	120
200	Hongkong	10s	112
200	Indo China	10s	127
150	Naranjee	10s	122
300	Petit Mill	10s	129
200	Phoenix	10s	131
100	Presidency	10s	124
600	Pabaney	10s	121
200	Saraswati	10s	119
800	Sassoon	10s	125
200	Sun	10s	125
100	Textile	10s	125
400	Union	10s	125
1 0	Bombay Cotton	12s	126
200	China	12s	129
50	Connaught	12s	130
200	Coorla	12s	134
400	Currimbhoy	12s	128
250	Dawn	12s	130
100	Dunbar	12s	126
250	Fazullabhoy	12s	33
250	Indo China	12s	132
150	Pabaney	12s	127
200	Sassoon	12s	131
100	Scrab	12s	129
200	Bowresh	16s	139
200	Currimbhoy	16s	137
200	Dunbar	16s	138
350	Naranjee	16s	139
200	Sassoon	16s	138
100	Swan	16s	137
100	Coronation	20s	138
500	China	20s	142
100	City	20s	154
100	Coorla	20s	152
150	Fazullabhoy	20s	149
200	Indo-China	20s	145
500	Moon	20s	142
100	Phoenix	20s	150
250	Union	20s	145

In all about 11900 bales, comprising of 150 bales of No. 6s; 200 bales of No. 8s.—5800 bales of No 10s;— 2400 bales of No. 12s.—1315 bales of No. 16s,—and 2000 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock about 1000 bales.

Local Yarn.—Sales about 500 bales of No. 10s. at dlrs. 127 are reported in the Market

Japanese Yarn.—Sales are reported in 100 bales of No. 16s. at dlrs. 151 and 900 bales of No. 20s. at dlrs. 154 to 155 per bale.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BIHAR AND ORISSA JUTE.

The preliminary forecast of the jute crop of Bihar and Orissa 1913 is as follows: On an average of five years ending 1910-11 the area under jute in the territory to which the Bihar and Orissa forecast relates, represents 8·3 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.

The present forecast deals only with the estimated area sown. It gives also a general survey of prospects but makes no reference to the probable outturn either in percentage figures or in bales.

Acreage.—The estimated area sown during the current and four preceding years in round numbers is given below:—

1909 241400, 1910 248800, 1911 258100, 1912 293300, 1913 307400.

Weather conditions.—Purnea is the most important jute growing district in Bihar and Orissa. It produces about 60 per cent. of the total crop in the Province. The districts of Cuttack and the Santhal Parganas come next in importance. The remaining jute-growing districts are of little importance. In March the rainfall was above the normal in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas and below the normal in Bhagalpore, Cuttack and Balasore. There was little rain in April. In May the rainfall was above the normal in all the jute growing districts. In June it was heavy and exceeded the normal in all the districts except Cuttack. Sowing began in normal time in all the districts except Purnea where they were somewhat late. They have been completed except in Cuttack and Balasore.

District returns.—The total area under jute as reported by the District Officers is estimated in round numbers at 307,400 acres as compared with 293300 acres of last year.

Condition and prospects.—The weather conditions in Purnea and Cuttack are reported to have not been favourable. The present condition of the crop is fair in Cuttack and Balasore, good in Muzaffarpur Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas and fair to poor in Purnea and Champaran.

General.—Very little of last year's crop remains in the districts.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	860
New Berar	500	500	40	552½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1667½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1400
Bank of Bangcon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	56
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	680
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ltd (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	16p
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	602½c d
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	133
Central Provinces..	25		4	97c d
Gujrat Railway ...	100		4	122cd

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	280
Central India ...	500	500	70	2145
China ...	1000	1000	...	780
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1530
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	143½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	281½
Crown ...	500	500	20	600
David ...	450	250	10	590
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	600
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	645
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyowards and Ballough ...	500	500	15	400
Hirabai ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1380
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	800
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1400
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3160
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3300
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	247½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1400
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	247½
Swadeshi ...	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	500	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c.	152
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile.....	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	630
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.,O.	£10	£10	Nil	192
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	178
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	2 p. c.	2½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	935
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	240
Do. do, P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co				205
Kemp and Co	100	100	10 p.c.	10
Karachi Landing.	200	175	12½ "	183
Marcks and Co ...	200	75	12	115
Marsland Price and Co .... O.	100	100	8	101
Do. do P	100	100	4 p c.	90
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	20 p. c.	375
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	...	...
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	10 p.c.	38
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	yr. 42	875
Sircar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	...	2½
Soundy and Co ... O.	100	100	5	70 x 0
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	75	85	...	2d
Thacker and Co ...	80	80	...	91
Tephone Co	150	150	...	19x
Treschcrand Co...	25	25	30 p. c.	175
	500	50	yr. 15	215½
			y. 30	...

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—18 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales wool, W A Graham and Co; 2 bales wool, M Ramjidass; 10 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros; 200cwts dill seed, Baner and Kranse; 23 bales wool raw, Bombay Company; 11 bales wool raw, R K Bachraj.

Elysia s—200 cwts nigar seed Volkart Bros.

City of Sparta s—10,000 cwts wheat, L

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,120 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Elysia s—20,000 cwts wheat K Devel.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—2 bales woollen carpets, F Shaw and Co.

Castalia s—20 bales goat skins, 33 casks wet goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—36 cwts wet goat skins, E N Stein; 60 cwts aloes, A H Mawjee and Co; 29 bales sow hides, 9 bales sheep skins, 5 bales goat skins, R M Kooka; 7 bales cow hides, 2 bales goat skins, V Esmail and Co; 4 bales woollen carpets, F Show and Co; 46 bales cow hides, M J Jammabhoy and Co; 12 bales cow hides, 110 bales sheep skins, W A Graham and Co; 21 cwts bees wax, M Jaffer.

FOR HULL.

Rinal s—6,000 cwts cotton seed, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,000 cotton seed, Arjoon Khimji.

Hidalgo s—4,000 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros 3,000 cwts cotton seed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR MIDDESBRO.

Rinaldo s—1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chantala s—501 cwts castorseed, Dayal Tejpal; 28 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Culna s—947 cwts tin scraps, S Wallace and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 5

Steamer Elysia from Liverpool, Agents—W and A Graham and Co; 190 bags 11 cases 146 casks tiles, 5 cases sulphuric acid, 100 bales American cotton 60 kegs 115 drums 22 bags 20 casks, soda, 4 cases hollow glass, 1331 casks china clay, 60 cases 32 drums bleaching powder, 4 cases 3 casks lampware 250 bundles buckets, 7 cases locks, 1089 cases 13 casks 4 hogsheads whisky, 300 hogsheads 3 cases ale, 45 cases beer, 17 cases 2 hogsheads stout, 308 hogsheads ale and stout, 295 cases spirits, 47 cases wine, 5 cases colours, 27 cases paint, 40 kegs white lead, 132 casks 73 barrels pitch, 48 runleta tar, 20 drums grease, 1 crate 127 barrels lubricating oil, 5 barrels red engine oil, 12 casks turkey red oil, 79 drums oil, 14 cases oil cloth, 75 cases confectionery, 10 cases biscuits, 80 cases provisions, 37 cases 125 trusses 510 bales paper, 145 cases toilet soap, 103 cases 4 casks 9 barrels 10 kegs 1250 boxes soap, 7 bales canvas, 159 bales 335 cases cooton yarn, 102 cases dyed cotton goods, 168 bales grey cotton goods, 25 cases printed cotton goods, 132 cases 12 bales bleached cotton goods, 687 bales 2,101 cases cotton good 17 bales jute cloth, 2 bales velvet carpets, 125 bales 142 cases woolen and cotton goods, 72 cases 73 bales woolen goods, 20 cases cigarettes, 5 cases umbrellas

Steamer China from Shanghai Agents—P and O S N Co; 600 cases cassia, 20 bkts china roots, 55 cases refined camphor, 539 cases 50 jottas fire crokers, 11 cases glass beads, 51 cases 5 boxes glass bangles, 5 bags peas, 1 case wine, 11 case peppermint crystals, 4 cases cassia oil, 600 cases milk, 3 cases cheese, 676 slabs tin, 250 bags sago flour, 31 cases dry preserve, 300 bags sugar candy, 51 bags betelnuts, 10 cases cardamoms, 100 bags ginger, 11 cases cotton goods, 17 cases cotton and silk goods, 500 cases silk goods. 21 cases 322 bales raw silk, 15 cases silk yarn, 2 boxes cigar, 570 bags beans, 1032 packages 970 chests 227 h chests tea green, 562 cases 115 packags 120 chests 1 crate 1 parcel tea.

Steamer Purnea from Aden, Agents—M M and Co; 76 bundles dry fish, 24 bags broken brass 2 boxes specie.

Steamer President from Darban, Agents—A Strandes and Co; 1 case ivory, 4 mattago tins, 7 bags castorseed, 65 bagi 686 mattags cowries, 2 cases shells, 436 bundles cloves.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed... ..	6	m 1	44	28	3
		2	4	29	4
Thurs ...	7	m 2	34	27	10
		2	5 a	28	5
Fri	8	m 3	27	27	2
		3	28 a	27	3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Wed	6	m 7	30	17	10
		8	12	15	10
Thurs ...	7	m 8	18	17	1
		8	57 a	16	0
Fri	8	m 9	9	18	6
		9	48 a	16	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6 (Wednesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m
7 (Thursday)	6h 17m.	7h 11m
8 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 28·7m. p.m. ; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 28·1m. p.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33·0 m a.m.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57·0m. a.m.

LONDON, July 30.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot...	... 93	Sellers.
Do. TN Spot Aug dely...	93	"
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely...	94	"
A. C. Garnet July dely	...	.....
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot	...	Steady.
Do. do TN Futures		do.

General Tone of Market—Continues steady at these rates.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

YACHTING AT COWES.

WIN FOR KING'S VETERAN YACHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The King's yacht "Britannia", which has not raced since 1899, was an easy winner at Cowes, yesterday, from scratch in a handicap race for yachts over 75 tons.

The King and Queen with two of their children were on board.

BOXING.

LONDON Aug, 5

In a boxing match at Blackfriars, Bombardier Wells knocked out Patrick O'Keefe in the fifteenth round.

BHOPAL YACHT CLUB.

Last Saturday brought the sailing week to a close. The fate of the Challenge Trophy having been decided by Friday's race, the sixth race of this series was not sailed, but there were races over the short course in the morning, and the long course in the afternoon.

All the boats went out reefed down in the morning, but in the afternoon shook reefs out as the wind seemed to have dropped somewhat. As the five minutes gun went, it came on to blow and soon after to rain and thunder. With no reef down it was very tricky work getting around the course, and the three gybes required great skill on the part of the crews. Coralie took a lot of water in and retired. Swallow and Jenny Wren had a ding-dong race for over half the course when Jenny Wren got away and won by five minutes.

The heavy winds right through the week suited the Wren who proved very stiff, as were her crew, after each race. Bruises and chafed hands were common in every boat, but everyone's great keenness made light of them. Marie Louise and Jenny Wren each had a lady member as part crew who came through the stiff blows and wettings smiling.

This was the inaugural week of the Bhopal Yacht Club, of which H. H. the Begum is patron, and Sir Henry Mac Mahon Commodore. It would be hard to imagine a more perfect lake for sailing. The wind is constant and rarely puffy and its usual direction is the most favourable for a difficult course. It is situated in a beautiful country and the city of Bhopal is most interesting and picturesque.

A large tank is in process of construction in Gwalior and it is probable that Tom Tit Class boats will be put on it, as well as an increased number at Bhopal. After Jenny Wren's voyage to Bhopal by rail in which she did not sustain the slightest damage, we may yet see Tom Tits arriving from all over India to compete for the "All India Tom Tit Challenge Cup", which has yet to be presented by someone wishing to encourage the class throughout India.

Certain difficulties present themselves, but they should be surmountable.

The Bhopal Yacht Club, whose members although few in numbers are thoroughly keen, deserves great credit for having brought such a sporting and enjoyable week's sailing and for having arranged for such fine breezes, and the visitors will long remember the hospitality and kindness they met in Bhopal.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, Aug. 5.

The prospectus of the Poona Horse Show has been issued to-day, the dates being September 17 and 19. There are nine sections for (a) chargers, (b) hunters, (c) polo ponies, (d) hacks, (e) all comers, (f) harness class and turnouts, (g) jumping competition, (h) championship, and an extra class for children's ponies. Each section is subdivided into classes liberal in number, particularly for polo ponies.

There will also be driving competitions, single and four-in-hand.

First entries close on September 9 and second entries on September 13. Major J. H. M. Davie is the honorary secretary, and the patrons are Lord Willingdon and others, including Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Pattani and General Sir Arthur Barrett. We understand there is every prospect of the show being successful and that considerable and influential support is already assured.

KILLED AT A GYMKHANA.

DEATH OF INDIAN COLONEL AT HONG-KONG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

News from Hongkong reports the death, as the result of an accident, of Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Rowlandson, commanding the 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

In the first event of the Pegal Gymkhana at the United Service Recreation Club, a bag filled with grass representing a pig was drawn across the ground, competitors endeavouring to spear it. In making a sharp turn Col. Rowlandson's horse came down, pinning its rider underneath. He rose apparently none the worse for his fall, but soon after collapsed and died in a few hours from hemorrahage of the brain.

Col. Rowlandson, who was forty-seven years of age, had served with the Zhob force in 1880, with the Peking expedition of 1900, and in Tibet in 1903.

[Col. Rowlandson, was well-known in Karachi. He married the daughter of Mr. Macpherson who was for some time Judicial Commissioner there. He was also brother to the wife of the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Sangster. He was a fine soldier and a genial friend. He leaves his wife and one son to mourn his loss besides his mother and four sisters.]

Our London sporting letter entitled "a Review of sport at Home" will be found on page 7.

CRICKET IN POONA.

PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR PTE. BYFORD.

BOMBAY'S EASY WIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

When stumps were drawn on Monday night, the Poona Gymkhana team were in a somewhat desperate situation. They were in a minority of 55 runs on the first innings, which in a low scoring game is serious. But the team had further worsened their position in the second innings, the batting having again failed miserably and four good wickets having been lost for 24 runs. So with their last six wickets in hand, they were still 31 runs behind Bombay's first innings total. When stumps were drawn on the first day, therefore, it was a reasonable prophecy that Bombay would win by a heavy margin in wickets. The Poona failure was not altogether a question of absentee batsmen. True Greig's presence would have made a vast difference, but, after all, with Holman and Clemson put on as change bowlers and meeting with success, the Bombay batting was not brilliant and if Merriman had not unaccountably failed to hold Hearson, their score would have been even smaller. It was entirely a question of a breakdown in the batting strength of the side. The men succumbed without much resistance to wicket difficulties, and with Pte. Byford of the Sherwoods bowling with consistent soundness the *debacle* was as complete as could be. Dobbie impressed one favourably, though he was not the more successful of the two bowlers.

A little rain fell during the night. It had stopped about daybreak, and early promise was of a fine day Gordon (not out 1) and Green Armytage resumed the Poona second innings at 12-30 on a wicket scarcely better than that of the previous day, and after two runs had been scored, Green Armytage was missed off Byford. Almost immediately afterwards he got Dobbie finely to the leg boundary, sending 30 to the board. Of the two bowlers Byford appeared to be troubling the batsmen more and he got the first wicket, Gordon being caught when the score had reached 37 for five wickets. Rosher joined Green Armytage, but after scoring a single and being missed three times he was finely caught by Colbeck—another victim to Byford. Clemson followed, but Byford bowled him with the third ball, (seven wickets for 39) Byford had taken three wickets for four runs since play was resumed. Kelly was the next batsman in, Green Armytage at once sending 40 to the telegraph and immediately after getting Dobbie to the leg boundary. Armytage was begining to hit out and two twos and a boundary all from the same bowler put fifty up. When Kelly drove Byford to the boundary, Poona were at least certain that the innings defeat had been averted, which at one time had not seemed impossible. A minute later, however, he was caught and bowled by Byford.

Stephenson succumbed to Kelly and another boundary by Green Armytage off Dobbie sent 60 to telegraph and a three and a single by Stephenson and a boundary by Green Armytage caused 70 to be signalled At 72, however Green Armytage was caught in the slips off Byford. He had hit up 33, when runs were very badly wanted. His scores included five fours. Holman was the last to go in. Stephenson, with the assistance of a couple of threes, sent 80 up, but at 85 Holman was out, leg before to Dobbie, Bombay being left with 31 runs to get to win.

BYFORD'S SUCCESS.

Byford had taken eight wickets for 29 runs, and when his fine performance in the first innings is taken into account, the match must be regarded as his own particular personal triumph. Fourteen wickets for 58 runs was a remarkable and consistent performance. There is some speculation whether he is good Presidency form. The only point can be whether he is as good on a fast dry wicket as he has been in Poona.

After tiffin only three-quarters of an hour was required to bring the game to a conclusion, Bombay winning by seven wickets. Watts and Maclaren opened the Bombay second innings at a quarter past two. Haughton bowled to Maclaren from the Council Hall end, his first over producing a single. Kelly shared the bowling and ten went up as the result of ten minute's batting. Then Watts skied one from Kelly to Green Armytage. Bowes-Lyon filled the vacancy and at 17, Clemson relieved Haughton. Cricket was slow, the men batting cautiously and in the first twenty-five minutes only 20 runs were signalled.

At that score Holman relieved Kelly. At 25 Maclaren survived an appeal for stumping, but at the next ball he was given out on a similar appeal. Colbeck was next in and 30 was signalled at ten minutes to three. Only one run was now wanted to win the match and Bowes-Lyon sent one from Clemson far out in the country to Haughton, who accepted the chance offered to him. Phillips joined Colbeck, who made the winning hit off Clemson, Bombay winning by seven wickets.

As there was plenty of time the Bombay team continued to bat and completed its innings for 144.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Kerr, c Watts, b Dobbie ..	6
Gould, b Byford	10
Capt Houghton, b Dobbie ...	0
Capt Merriman, c and b Byford. ...	0
Gordon, c Phillips, b Byford ...	2
Capt Green Armytage, b-b-w, b Byford.	18
Col Rosher, c Byford, b Dobbie ...	0
Capt Clemson, b Dobbie ...	0
Kelly, not out	3
Stephenson, c Colbeck, b Byford ...	1
Holman, b Byford	0
Extras ...	9
Total ...	65

2nd Innings.

Kerr, c Hurlbatt, b Byford ...	15
Gould, b Dobbie	0
Capt Houghton, l b w, b Byford ...	2
Capt Merriman, b Byford	5
Gordon, c Dobbie, b Byford ...	6
Capt Green Armytage, c Dobbie, b Byford	33
Col Rosher, c Colbeck, b Byford ...	1
Capt Clemson, b Byford	0
Kelly, c and b Byford	4
Stephenson, not out	12
Holman, l-b-w, b Dobbie ...	6
Extras ...	1
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dobbie	12	3	27	4
Byford	11.5	2	29	6

2nd Innings.

Dobbie	13.5	3	55	2
Byford	13	2	29	8

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Watts, c Merriman, b Haughton ...	0
Maclaren, b Holman	5
Bowes-Lyon, b Clemson	37
Colbeck, l-b-w, b Holman	7
Phillips, c Gordon, b Holman... ...	0
Dobbie, c Gordon, b Holman	1
Hearson, c Green-Armytage, b Clemson	45
Marrs, b Clemson	0
Sandford, l-b-w, b Merriman	9
Hurlbatt, not out	4
Byford, c Green-Armytage, b Kelly ...	1
Extras	11
Total ...120	

2nd Innings.

Watts, c Armytage, b Kelly	1
Maclaren, st Stephenson, b Clemson ..	19
Bowes-Lyon, c Haughton, b Clemson ..	7
Colbeck, b Holman	10
Phillips, l-b-w, Kelly	28
Dobbie, c and b Kelly	36
Hearson, c Haughton. b Merriman ...	26
Marrs, b Haughton	4
Sandford, c Gould, b Merriman ...	0
Hurlbutt, not out	0
Byford, b Clemson	1
Extras	8
Total ... 144	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Houghton ...	10	2	29	1
Kelly	5.1	1	16	1
Holman	5	10	23	4
Clemson	5	1	12	3
Merriman ...	4	0	29	1

BOMBAY MATCHES.

R. G. A. vs. P. and O. Co.

R. G. A.

Lieut Underhill, l-b-w, b Robinson	19
Gr Thatcher, b Pass ...	21
Lieut Wilson, b Robinson ...	0
Br Farmer, b Robinson ...	0
Lieut Heaton Ellis, b, D'Souza Jr	28
Br Boulsover, b Robinson ...	0
Sgt Thompson, c and b D'Souza Jr...	4
Gr Hardaker, run out	27
Gr Warnett, b Jos i	27
Gr Bakewell, not out	11
Br Halpin, b Robinson	2
Extras ...	8
Total ...147	

Bowling:—Boulsover—3 wickets for 26 runs. Halpin —6 wickets for 41 runs.

P. and O. Co.

H Cumming, run out	0
D Pass, c Hardaker, b Boulsover	0
B D Barnes, b Boulsover ...	28
J S Robinson, b Halpin ...	14
J E Iannion, c Thatcher, b Halpin	2
A R Burney, b Halpin... ...	9
Gujanam' b Halpin	3
D'Souza Jr, b Boulsover ...	4
D'Souza J F'o Boulsover, b Halpin	3
Joshi, b Halpin	3
D'Souza Sr, not out	1
Extras ...	8
Total ... 75	

A PRACTICE GAME.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. DURHAMS.

In a practice game yesterday afternoon, on the Oval, the Bombay Gymkhana were defeated by the Durhams by five goals to love. The Gymkhana had a weak team out and played a poor game. The Durhams adopted the tactic of swinging the ball frequently the wing forwards lying well out and receiving numerous passes.

The Gymkhana team was as follow:—(goal) Waldron, (backs) Begbie and Simmonds, (halves) Kilbey, Barrat and Rollo, (forwards) Evans, Osborne-Smith Singleton, Adams and Johnstone.

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 5.

In the opening game of the All-India Rugby Football Tournament between the Cawnpore Sports Club and the Leicsters Regiment, the latter won by 6 goals, one dropped goal and two tries (40 points) to love.

LUCKNOW, August 5.

At this evening's game in All-India Rugby Tournament, the Middlesex Regiment met the West Ridings. Although three men of their team were injured the West Ridings proved superior and defeated the Middlesex Regiment by four goals and three tries to nil.

THE LATE SIR A. APCAR'S STABLES.

PRICES REALISED FOR HIS HORSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, August 5.

Eight out of a dozen horses of the late Sir A Apcar's racing stable in Bangalore realized the following figures:—

Mayfowl, Rs. 10,000, on lease, plus half the winnings for three years, (purchased by Mr. Byramjee, the trainer for "Mr. R. R. S.")

Stable Boy and Lawn Sand, Rs. 11,000 for both, and Vavasour Rs. 15,000 (buyer Hon'ble Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait).

Mekenna, Rs. 3,000 (a Ceylon buyer).

Sequent and Sophocles, Rs. 3,000 for both (Mr. A. Shukoor Sait, of Bangalore.)

Cockatoo, Rs. 1,000 (Mr. Surya Narrain Row, of Bangalore).

The remaining horses are Five Crown, Our Lad, Royal Scotland and Longstone which, as already stated in the *Bombay Gazette*, to be sent to Calcutta for sale if not previously disposed of here.

FOOTBALL.

HORNETS F. C. vs. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

The Hornets have not played a better game this season than they did yesterday afternoon, when they met and defeated the Commercial Gymkhana by two goals to love. Throughout the match the Hornets had the upper hand and in the first half in particular they pressed continuously. The Commercial Gymkhana, following what has become a practice with them, woke up very considerably in the second period of the game and attacked vigorously. Had they had a less sound defence against them than that put up by the brothers James with Navin in goal, they would very probably have drawn level as they did against the G. I. P. Railway and the Y. M. C. A. The Hornets' defence, however, successfully kept them at bay and in the second moiety the Hornets were successful in notching another point. The best player on their side for the afternoon was undoubtedly the centre forward, who worked hard throughout and was frequently responsible for initiating good forward movements. Finingan also played a great game, kicking with vigour and tackling strenuously. Downes put in some good centres. Hyde played up and the goal he secured in the second half was a fine shot. The ball was taken as it came and with the forward running for all he was worth. For the Commercial, Murray showed up occasionally but he was bottled up and not allowed to get away. Chapman and Harwood did not play quite their usual game. Parsons centred well and frequently got the ball up his wing.

THE GAME.

The game was five minutes late in starting owing to the Commercials taking the field late. They began the game one man short. The Commercials were the first to attack Parsons putting in a tall kick that went behind. Each team then took it in turn to visit the opposing goal. Beasley, the Commercials' goalkeeper, ran right out and kicked away. The Commercial Gymkhana getting up on the left wing a nice pass went to Murray, whose shot dropped over the bar. The Hornets pressed for a time without becoming really dangerous. Hands were given against the Commercials. Hyde looked like getting through but lost possession. Twice Beasley, the Commercial Gymkhana goalkeeper, was called upon to kick clear. Running out presently he gave McDermott an opportunity of shooting at an open goal. The shot only just missed. Downes running up on the left wing put the sphere back again and the Hornets narrowly missed scoring. They secured a corner which came to nothing. Finingan put in a long shot that skimmed the bar. After a short break away by the Commercials, the Hornets took up the attack once more. McDermott was given offside. Later Hyde had the same decision against him. Finnigan put in a mighty kick. The Commercials coming away Parsons put in a centre that struck the upright and went behind. The Hornets secured two corners in succession. In both cases the corner kick was nicely placed and a great struggle ensued in goal. Hands against the Commercials kept the Hornets up. Several shots were put in. At last the Commercials had a turn and Parsons taking the ball up well put in a good centre. Navin running out cleared with a kick and disposed of what might have been a dangerous situation. The next minute the Hornets scored, Ashton placing the ball in the net from some way out (1—0). The whistle blew for half time with the ball in mid-field.

THE SECOND HALF.

The Commercials were the first to get away and a long shot from Murray went wide. They pressed for some time till good play by the Hornets' centre forward resulted in a pass to Le Favre. That player made a little ground and centered nicely but Harwood was on the spot and cleared. The Commercials secured a corner. They continued to press but few shots were put in. Murray looked like scoring once or twice but was deprived of the ball whenever he became really dangerous. Ward put in a dropping shot that went behind. A good centre by Murphy was cleared by James. It was some time before the Hornets had a turn and then a good combined run saw Ashton lose the ball to Harwood at the last moment. Again Ashton made a good run and tricked through. He passed to Le Favre who passed back again but Ashton had got off-side and though he netted the ball neatly the point was not allowed. The Commercials secured a corner. Downes getting away some give and take play resulted in one of the Hornets putting in a weak shot. Twenty minutes from the start of the second half Downes centred well ahead of the advancing line of the Hornets' forwards. Hyde, running hard took a flying kick and scored in style (2—0). The Hornets came on again and Le Favre did some good work. A good deal of shoving and charging was indulged in. Parsons of the Commercials attempted a long shot but was very wide of the mark. Navin cleared a dropping kick for goal. The game ended:—

Hornets ..... 2 goals.
Commercial Gymkhana nil.

The following were the teams:—

HORNETS F.C.—(White shirts): Navin (goal), James and James (backs), Finingan, Windsor and Bradbury (halves), Downes, Le Favre, Ashton, Hyde, Mc Dermott (forwards).

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—(White knicks, green jerseys): Beasley (goal), Harwood and Chapman (backs), Bellamy, Osborne and Clark, (halves), Murphy, Ward, Murray, Symes and Parsons (forwards).

REFEREE:—Qt.-Master Sergt. Ashenhurst.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	7	7	0	0	14
Sherwood Foresters "A"	5	5	0	0	10
R. G. Artillery	6	4	1	1	9
Commercial Gymkhana ..	7	2	2	3	7
Gratt Medicals	7	3	2	1	7
Hornets	7	2	4	2	6
G. I. P. Railway	7	2	4	1	5
Y. M. C. A.	7	1	4	3	5
Bombay Gymkhana ...	5	2	1	2	6
Bombay Athletic... ...	5	1	3	1	3
All Blacks...	6	0	6	0	0

At Hamerton, Huntingdonshire, in May week during a cricket match, one of the batsmen lost his grip of the bat, which flew from his hands and struck a child standing near, killing her instantly.

POONA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, AUG. 9.

Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 4th August.

NEW STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharajah of Rawah's Lanceolar.
A. S. Oomer's Dalmatia late Merry Spinner, Pitts, Yvette.
H. H. Jam Sheb's Punt.
M. Goculdass' Forfeit.
Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' Borambil.
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey Mamara Gussy Satellite late Mrs Bang.
T M Thaddius's Wayward and Wild.
R R S's Kempion Lithosian Smirk Madrina.
M Goculdass Solution Pretty Good Sort Franconi.
L K Kapadia's Lady Douglas.
Captains Dr French and A W Molony's Miss Drake.
W Homer's Land Reay.
J C Smith's Duke or Dancaste.
T Harrison's Vancouver.

SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major F C Stratton's Monaleen II Topsall.
Capt E Corbould Warren's Iaddi.
Fortnum Lang's Airman.
D. Blyahe's Lady Voyoulis Bulloo.
Col A S Arnold and Captain J S Mowat's Highwood.
J Crawford's Doudle Chin.
Captain Kenworthy's Sholto.
Captains D French and A W Molony's Misss Drake.
Captain A W Molony's Little Fergus.
Jackson's Boatsong.
W Prisently's Porthland Lad.
Captain K O Goldie and A H M Wilson's Princess IV Seagull.

ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 Miles:—

Ali Bin Talib's Tajilmulook, Rozelmulook, Money Gold.
Syed Rashid's Sunspor.
Naji Syed Rashid's Golden Fleece.
Mr Goculdass' Bay Midleton.
M Goculdass' Good Success.
Esmail Jussoo's Ajmer.
R R S Regent, Ajmere Abdul Malik J M Mistry's Thulfha.
Major F B Prideaux's Young Hyderi.

KURLI PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Minerva.
Mr Asoomer's Advocate.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Zigomar.
Mr Ebrahim Binzaid's Fado.
Mr Lion's Ream.
Mr Yussuffbin Zaid's Maidania.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's Soomsan.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's Moorshid.
Messrs A K Dakayel and Abdul Aziz Mckenzie Grey Ghost, II.
Mr Jassim M Essa's Baldwin.
Mr M Goculdass' Jehangir.
M Goculdass' Kimberley.
The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi's Grequa.
Mr J R Raja's Guinea Mohur.
Mr A W Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's Bahlool.
Mr R R's Shot Silk.
Mr R R'r Kader Beg.
Mr Doree B Cowasji's Gafal.
Mr N Beg Mahomed's Creditor.
Mr P R Naik's Agent.
Mr Hassan Madar's Mars.
Mr R J Barsiwalla's Dhabemsee.
Major F B Prideaux's Miss Nagashi.

SUNGUM PLATE:—Distance about 2 miles. I-2 miles.

Mr Rommel's Better Luck Eeles Bulloo
Capt Montieth Eeles and Greenshied's Pewler.
J L Fagon's Terra Firma.
J C Cawford's Bambino.
J C Cawford's Martha.
Capt Kenworthy's Sholto.
Mr Lush Wilson's Utopian.
J De W Fenton's Idle.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Nawab Raj of Ali Khan's Sir Knight.
A S Oomer's British King.
Ebrahim Bin Zaid's Fado Lions Ream
Ebrahim Mana's Beethoven.
Ali Bin Talib's France.
Ali Bin Talib's Shaif El Mulook.
Ali Bin Talib's Real.
A K Dakayel and Abdul Aziz McKenzie's Ghey Ghost II.
A L Tahar's Afzur Jung.
A A Rehman's Yungi Dunga.
M Goculdass' Tenebreuse.
M Goculdass and P Mathradass' Baloz.
D'Arcy's Fayak.
Pasha Esmail Gussoo's Ajmer.
J R Raja's Guinea Merchant.
S A Wahed's English Mail.
S A Wahed's Punjab.
R R S' The Winner.
R R S's Dhaman.
Zaid Bin Mahoned's Harry Johnson.
Abdul Aziz Mahomed's Beyrut.
Mohidin Dawood's Guy Fawkes.
Beg Mahomed's Mysore.
Mistry's Young Salanic.
Sharabally's Nafa Hasans Ghalyum.
Homer's Last Chance.
Capt K O Goldie and A H M Wilson's Sweden.
Shaik Saleman's Sir Malt.

THE ST. ANDREWS LINKS.

The tariff of 1s. per day on the Old Course St. Andrews, levied on visitors has now become established, and the experience gained justifies the charge as doing much to prevent congestion. With the view of relieving seeming hardship on golfers not rate-payers connected with St. Andrews and neighbourhood the Town Council now intimate that they are prepared to consider applications by the persons aftermentioned for a reduction of the regular charges.

ENGLISH WICKET-KEEPERS' PERFORMANCES.

The following is a list of the wicket keepers who in first-class English cricket this season have made thirty or more dismissals to date:—

	Caught.	Stumped.	Total
Huish	39	16	55
Dolphin	40	9	49
Smith (Warr.)	40	5	45
Buswell	24	15	39
Strudwick ...	30	8	38
Oates	28	7	35
Pale	25	4	29

When Mrs. Brooke-Taylor, the wife of Colonel Brooke-Taylor, of Bakewell, went into the room of her youngest daughter, Joan, to bid her good night, on Monday, in May week she found her dying on the floor. Miss Brooke-Taylor played tennis in the evening, and after supper went to bed at her usual time.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

MORE MONEY FOR BRITISH ATHLETICS.

BRITAIN CAN STILL HOLD HER OWN.

During the last few weeks the English Press has been drawing attention to the fact that the special Berlin Committee of the Olympic Council has done practically nothing towards helping British athletes who are likely to compete in the Olympic Games, which will be held in Berlin in 1916.

At last, however, they have made a move, for at a recent meeting of this special committee it was announced that a sum of several hundreds of pounds was available to encourage various track and field events, in addition to the £500 which was to be devoted to encouraging novices. This last sum is small, but the grant is a sign that the special committee still exists and is trying to do something to justify its existence.

This special committee stated some time ago that they could get the money necessary for the special preparation which, it was suggested, the English athletes should undergo before the Olympic Games of 1916. It is even stated that they said that the money was already guaranteed. It is certain that nothing can be done without a large sum of money. Continental competitors have already begun to train their promising young athletes, and they already have large sums of money at their disposal, many times larger than the few hundreds which the special committee has so far seen fit to allocate.

Time is getting short, and a start must be made at once if Great Britain is to make any kind of show, but this start cannot be made unless a large sum of money is placed at the disposal of the various associations.

The amount of money so far disgorged by this special committee cannot be called substantial and the result of the next meeting of the Olympic Council Committee will be awaited with special interest.

LADY GOLFERS.

LEADING ENGLISH PLAYERS VISITING AMERICA.

After the most persistent rumours, it has been announced in certain quarters that some of the leading English lady golfers intend to visit, America in order to take part in the Ladies' Championship of that country. Miss Muriel Dodd, the British champion told a Press representative that it was definitely settled that she should go, and, judging by the expression on her face, it was obvious that the present lady champion is keenly excited about her forthcoming visit. Miss Ravenscroft will also be a contestant, but Miss Harrison will only go if her wrist does not trouble her. It depends upon the doctor's views whether she makes the journey.

It is generally expected that these three British ladies will have the American championship to themselves, but Miss Dodd is not at all confident about her chances. In the first place, she has not been well, and to play on a strange course in very hot weather does not suggest perfect golf. Miss Ravenscroft is likely to prefer a week of windy weather, for she invariably plays well at times when others do badly. Miss Harrison has as good a chance as any. The Irish champion is as steady as a rock, but none of them may be strong enough to defeat Miss Curtis.

In America our visitors will be cordially received. House parties are already being arranged, and much entertainment will be offered to those players who make the trip across the herring pond. This championship must not be confused with the Metropolitan one. The course selected for the American Championship is the Wilmington golf links in Delaware.

THE SHERWOODS AT HOME.

A cricket sprint might aptly describe the match played at Mount Wise in Mail week at Home between the Northampton Regiment and the Sherwood Foresters, which game was won by the Northamptons by 11 runs. With a total of 154 for seven wickets the Sherwoods declared. With seventy minutes left for play the Cobblers risked wickets for runs, and their daring was rewarded Lieut. Mitchell (48) Capt. Pope (35), and McAllister (25) smashed out for their runs, and the minor scorers hit out fearlessly. The enthusiasm of the spectators in the thrilling finish was unbounded.

Although a number of professional batsmen at Home have completed their thousand runs for the season, S. G. Smith, the Northamptonshire player, has the distinction of being the first amateur player to do so.

The balance-sheet of the Northampton Town F. C. shows that a net profit of £1,014 was made on season 1912-13. This was entirely due to the transfer fee received from Tottenham for Walden (£1,500), and the net amount raised by the Walden shilling fund in November (£647)

The question of professional football in the Bournemouth district has been discussed for some years, and the town is now to have its first professional club, as the Boscombe F. C., who have done so well in Hampshire League matches for the past three seasons have decided to sign on their men as professionals

An inter club athletic match between the Polytechnic Harriers and the Stade Francais took place in Mail week at the Crystal Palace. Seven scratch events were included in the programme, and of these the Londoners won five, the French successes being in the hurdles and the long jump.

A Hyderabad State resolution says:—The report of the Inspector-General of Registration is, in every country, one of the most valuable sources of information regarding the economic, industrial and social tendencies at work amongst the people. Any amount of care bestowed on the analysis and examination of the statistics furnished by the several offices is therefore not superfluous. His Excellency the Minister will be glad to see the bearing of the statistics of Registration on such tendencies, fully brought out in future reports. As a means of gauging Agricultural indebtedness for instance, Registration statistics bearing on the sale and mortgage of land, are of the highest significance.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 6th August, 1913.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

To the casual observer the situation in the new republic is again a Chinese puzzle, and to the individual on the spot it is equally perplexing. China completed the overthrow of the dynasty and began the construction of a republican constitution, when, just as the details were being settled and an orderly Government set up, the country burst again into revolution without knowing why. We look to our Peking and Shanghai contemporaries for illumination and find them just as much at sea as those at the other end of the world. In fact, the leading English journal in Shanghai, in despair, exclaims: "It is rarely of much use, during a period of revolution such as we are now passing through in China, to do more than catch the spirit of the time, so as to be able faithfully to delineate to-day and let to-morrow take its chance. What is wanted at such a time as this is a kinematograph recorder of national events. We should then be enabled to stop completed films at any point and thus discover exactly what the then condition of affairs was, how it was derived from circumstances antecedent, and again led to others that followed. Failing this the only alternative is to deduce as fairly as possible from known events unknown connections with them and what is likely to result." And having attempted this our contemporary fails, for "change follows change. Men and things, seen at one angle to-day, are seen at a totally different one to-morrow and appear as if they were entirely metamorphosed." Whether the Northern Army of trained men crushes the untrained forces of the South or not, China's troubles will not soon end, for, although but few people would wish to restore the Manchu dynasty, the one thing clear is that China is too vast a country in which to set up a republican form of government or in which to expect such unity of interests as to expect it to remain one. As is well known, there is a republican form of government in office if not in power, but its bitterest enemies are other republicans. The Peking Government has proved itself, to the satisfaction of its friends, more than a match for the mal-contents. It has quenched the Wuchang rising in blood. It has sent reliable Northern reinforcements to the Arsenal in Shanghai. It has further strengthened its positions along the Yangtse. It has dismissed disobedient Tutuhs, and induced other lukewarm supporters to resign. And in that way it has inspired confidence among many who hope for a happy outcome of the present position, but even they cannot foresee the end.

As was stated in our columns yesterday, the immediate cause of the revolt was Yuan Shih-k'ai's action in dismissing the Tutuh of Kiangsi, a young general, for having flouted his authority. Before the President was able to send more troops against the Tutuh, the rebellion along Yangtse became widespread. The necessity for keeping large forces of troops in Mongolia, where the situation is serious, is increasing the President's difficulties and the Southern leaders chose the right moment to act, as the absence of the Northern troops left the road to Shantung poorly defended. Hence the events for the past few days, for the rebels have made the most of their opportunities and though they have been described as unworthy the name of an Army and as being wholly incapable of making any effective resistance, they have succeeded in producing a state of anarchy and paralysing trade. That Dr. Sun Yat-sen is encouraging the revolutionary movement is a statement we find it difficult to accept, for though a reformer of an advanced type and although he was responsible for the overthrow of the dynasty, from that time forward he has striven to support Yuan Shih-k'ai, after withdrawing his own candidature for the presidentship. Without his aid or influence the Kuomintang party, which claimed the right to appoint the premier, and all the high officers of the State, has brought about the present condition of affairs, and we imagine Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be able to exculpate himself.

The statement that Japan is encouraging the revolutionaries, too, need be accepted with caution. For years past Japan has cultivated friendly relations with her former enemy, and, as a writer in the *Peking Daily News* stated recently, Japan has given to China a valuable example of the way to reform herself so as to bring her Government into line with twentieth century conditions. Japanese history for the past forty years has been an unbroken record of progress, and, if China has endeavoured to follow in her footsteps and has engaged the services of Japanese subjects to assist her, she has done well Japanese influence in China is remarkable in its extent. It is transforming the language, a new terminology is rapidly coming into use in China which is adopted wholesale from Japan, and it is only in her adoption of the new codes of law, founded on the Japanese, that China is declared to be making a mistake, for the Japanese legal system has proved a failure. But even with Japanese assistance it is not felt that a real republic will ever be established in China. The probabilities against such a consummation are declared to be growing stronger every day, and events, since the so-called republic came into being, are quoted in support of this statement. Says a recent writer: "The scandalous abductions of wealthy China and extortion of large sums of money from them; the shocking corruption that is rampant all over the country and is daily denounced by Chinese as being worse than was ever known in the Manchu times; and other misdoings that are well-known to those who are living in China, prove the utter incompetence of the present system to provide a decent government for the country. The longer the revolution continues, the greater will the difficulty become, and, it need hardly be added, the greater will grow China's already overwhelming financial burden.

A DISTINGUISHED SEISMOLOGIST.

The late Dr. John Milne was the highest authority on earthquakes for the scientific investigation of which he has done more than any other man of our generation. He was one of the main founders of the new science of seismology, which has already advanced our knowledge of earthquakes far, and claims a prominent place among the physical sciences. Early in life he was called to Japan as a geologist and mining engineer and in Japan, the land of earthquakes, came the opportunity which he seized readily of distinguishing himself by a study of those phenomena. He was hardly four years in the service of that country when in 1880 he helped the Japanese to establish a Seismological Society whose numerous volumes of transactions contain the best and most authentic data for the scientific study of earthquakes, and in various other ways aided the authorities there to combat their ravages by means of science. He was, in fact, the animating spirit of the enterprise by which Japan became the leader in this branch of study all over the world. His monumental catalogue of eight thousand three hundred earthquakes observed between 1885 and 1892 provides the basis for the new seismology. His name is also intimately connected with the invention of the seismograph, in which he was assisted by his European as well as Japanese colleagues at Tokio, chief of whom was Professor Omori, who has continued Milne's work in Japan since he left that country seventeen years ago. The result of these labours practically has been to investigate the effects of earthquakes by improved methods of constructing buildings which have been adopted outside Japan also. By his studies in Japan Dr. Milne established the novel fact that earthquakes originating in any one portion of our globe can be recorded at any other part, and he himself in England every year noted on an average seventy earthquakes which had their origin far off, in Japan, in America and other distant parts. On behalf of the British Association he laboured for several years to establish stations in various parts of the globe to observe and record earthquakes and to equip them with the necessary instruments. At the Colaba Observatory in Bombay his seismograph and other instruments have been set up for several years past, and with their aid excellent records of earthquakes in every part of the world have been obtained. These new investigations are already throwing light upon the physical character of the interior of the earth. Though it cannot yet be said that the scientific study of earthquakes which Dr. Milne pursued enthusiastically to the end of his life, has led to the discovery of any means of foretelling the occurrence of the shocks at any given locality with certainty, yet it has opened the way to such knowledge which we may arrive in the near future. Still the utilisation of such seismological study in the construction of quake-proof buildings and arches of railway bridges and the like has already proved most beneficial. Dr. Milne was a lucid writer, and expounded the results of his deep studies in several popular books which are much prized.

THE PRICE OF FEMININE ADORNMENT.

The price which is paid for feminine adornment is heavier than the fair wearers often pause to realise. We do not refer to the cost to the husband's pocket— that is one of man's little pleasures and duties—but to the cost in life and pain to the beautiful birds and animals which, with flowers and trees, rippling streams and pleasant lakes, go to form the Earth's loveliness and make this world a place in which it is good to live. It is for these reasons that all lovers of nature will welcome the introduction into the House of Commons of a Bill to prohibit the importation of plumage and skins of wild birds. The measure is being introduced by Mr. Hobhouse, and is assured not only of Government but of general support in Parliament. The great traffic in feathers and skins from other countries, including our Dominions, has gone on far too long, and the slaughter of innocent birds and animals has been enormous—so much so that in not a few places it has meant a serious decrease, almost extinction, of wild life. The custom which demands that songsters should be captured and killed so that their gorgeous feathers should go to adorn Paris and Bond-street millinery creations is as barbarous as it is sordid, and the state of civilisation it represents is no higher than that of the savage of long ago who, armed with his stone axe, went into the forest to kill some wild beast to provide his wife with a skin for clothing. The agitation against such adornments as this Bill seeks to prohibit has been going on some time at Home, and the most pleasing feature of this turn of public opinion is that our English womenfolk have played no small part in demanding legislation to stop the barbarity. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Bill will have every facility in its passage, so that it may become Law, for the sooner it does the sooner will an unenviable form of human vanity cease to offend those who have a regard for nature and her wonderful works.

SPELLING OF INDIAN NAMES.

The Madras Government, we are glad to see, is making some effort to secure uniformity in the spelling of Indian personal names, and it is to be hoped that they will receive support from other Governments in their praiseworthy attempt. The same trouble in regard to place names was disposed of years ago, and except in regard to a few forms such as "Cawnpore," which had become too well-known to be changed without disadvantage, the names of places are now spelt according to a system approved by the Government of India, which will enable any intelligent person to reproduce the correct pronunciation, or at least a near approach to it. For obvious reasons it is not so easy to control the spelling of personal names, as every family is allowed to exercise a liberty, checked by convention only, as to how it shall spell its name. No one can deny, however, that in India this liberty has produced a great variety of forms of the same name, some of which are often in European eyes grotesque. The result, in the first instance, is inconvenience, for one always prefers to spell a man's name in the manner which he himself adopts; yet where there are so many methods it is easy to select a wrong one. Again the adoption of certain spellings not only gives an absurd appearance to the written name, but entails an Anglicised pronunciation, which is incorrect and sometimes silly. For instance no European regards for the first time the appearance of "bhoy" or "ally" in an Indian name without at least an inward smile, but the Indian uses these forms in the mistaken belief that they render his name more easily pronounced and more easily remembered. On the contrary, they merely cause its mutilation, both on paper and in speech. It would surely be much better, therefore, if a uniform method were adopted, especially seeing that the Government of India has sanctioned a system of spelling vernacular words, which has proved entirely satisfactory. There need, of course, be no compulsion about the general use of this system, but we believe that if an influential example were set many Indians would be prepared to follow it. That is how they are proceeding in Madras. The Government has issued a list of names "transliterated and prepared in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Government of India," the idea being to obtain uniformity in spelling and arrangement of such names in official publications and correspondence. There could be, of course, no objection to well-known and leading families retaining any peculiar form of spelling, which they had affected for any length of time—that occurs even in England—but it would be a good thing were the commonalty to conform generally to the prescribed style.

STRIKES AND MORALS.

The railway strike in England has led to a curious phenomenon which, it is to be hoped, will not follow our recent troubles in India. This is an epidemic of pilfering which has been so serious in its proportions as to cause the companies to take precautions of an extraordinary kind. Traders, who have been sufferers, declare that since the strike the companies have employed men of inferior character who constantly indulge in petty theft. Their depredations have been made particularly from card-board boxes such as are used for the despatch of light articles of drapery and so on, and the thieves have not—as probably an Indian thief would—made off with box and all, but have abstracted one or two articles only as being less easily traced. The natural result has been constant complaints from customers, and constant claims on the railway companies. Finally, in despair, the latter declined to accept drapery for transit in card-board boxes except at owner's risk. In reply to this the traders have produced a very wonderful thing indeed. This is a card-board box with a new kind of cover which is supposed to make it proof against the pilferer. Moreover, the box is said to be so strong that it is possible to dance upon it without knocking it out of shape! What an Indian thief might do with a box like this we do not know, unless he broke it open with a hatchet, but apparently it is regarded in England as sufficiently baffling. A phenomenon, on the other hand, which India displays and which England cannot show, is a late striker and member of the Railway Servants' Society suing that union, because he says, he was induced to strike by its false representations and now he has lost his job. We can only say that his occupation is certainly a better one than pilfering.

THE Right Rev.. Bishop C H. Gill, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, leaves for Australia during the current month to represent missions in India at the Commonwealth Church Congress at Brisbane. He hopes to return to his diocese at the end of October.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

OUT OF THE SHADOWS.

The sun at last! After three weeks of almost unrelieved gloom, rain, and storm, we have apparently entered on a spell of fine weather and our spirits have risen in response to the change. July is always a pretty wet month in Calcutta, but, having had more than our share of rain by some 25 inches in June, we foolishly thought that there would be compensation in the weeks to come. It did not seem possible that the monsoon current could maintain its strength unimpaired after the unusual strain of its early performance. But we were out of our reckoning, for July kept up the old tradition, yielding not one iota of its average. Unfortunately, the month ended with a cyclone which just missed being the worst for forty years. It began in the early hours of Sunday morning, and after a heavy precipitation seemed to move off inward in the direction of the Central Provinces; but while we were congratulating ourselves on the escape, it returned and for the next two days things were pretty miserable. The rain came down in sheets and the wind blew great guns. The culmination was reached at midnight on Wednesday.

"The wind blew as 'twad b'awn its last;
The rattling showers rose on the blast;
The speedy gleams the darkness swallow'd;
Loud, deep, and lang, the thunder bellow'd;
That night, a child might understand,
The Deil had business on his hand."

Next morning, our maidan was a scene of dreary desolation; some of the finest trees were uprooted, and many of the football club tents had been blown to shreds. In the town, especially the outlying native portions, huts had been unroofed and many walls had fallen in. There was devastation on the river, the worst incident being the stranding of an inland steamer with its attendant flats. There does not appear to have been much, if any, loss of life. The storm had been threatening for so many days that people had time to take precautions. Property suffered great damage and our spirits went to very low ebb. There was nobody to guarantee that we were at the end of our troubles; on the contrary the meteorologists were not quite sure that the storm was not preparing for another and a greater effort. Thursday was passed in fear and trembling, but Friday dawned fair, and today the city is revelling in bright and hot sunshine. How long it will last, Heaven only knows. The weather has been so abnormal this year that the oldest of us would not for long odds predict even for twelve hours ahead. We have to make the most of our opportunity, hence our determination to let ourselves go at the first monsoon meeting this afternoon.

THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The rain of the past three weeks nearly ruined our soccer tournament. Some of the best teams had to play in conditions which made scientific display utterly impossible. On many days the weather was so unutterly bad that no game was possible; and postponements not only prolonged the agony of the gladiators waiting to get to grips, but also spoiled the temper of the crowd, who *more suo* blamed the officials of the Indian Football Association for the weather. The papers were full each day of letters of complaint and chuckleheaded suggestion, and some of the writers waxed very wroth indeed. These outbursts helped to cheat the tedium of one's enforced retreat; and, as Sir Lawrence Jenkins wittily remarked, added a new attraction to the strenuous game of "soccer." I will not go over the whole tournament, but confine myself to the last stages in which the ultimate winners, the Royal Irish Rifles, played a really noble part. They met the Calcutta Football Club in the semi-final on Saturday last. The afternoon was fine, but, as it had been raining hard in the morning, the ground was in an almost unplayable condition. It was a pretty good imitation of the worst kind of Irish bog. It was a condition that presumably advantaged the boys in green, for from start to finish they were all over the civilians, and had it not been for a countryman of their's, named O'Shea, who played right half for Calcutta, they must have won by an ample margin. He watched the most dangerous of the military forwards, one Toolan, who is a nailing shot, and fioled his best efforts. The match ended in a draw, of which the Royal Irish had very much the better. On a dry ground they would have won by at least two goals. Storm and rain made a re-play impossible until the following Thursday, when again the field was in a deplorable mess. Only the most heroic lovers of sport turned out to see the struggle in the mud. It was a mail day and there was a Scotch mist pervading the town during the whole afternoon. Calcutta made another gallant effort to keep the enemy out, and very nearly succeeded, the Irish winning almost on time. The final was played last evening, the Irishmen's last opponents being the Argylls of whose prowess I had a good deal to say in a recent letter. There was glorious sunshine but the ground had not recovered from the heavy wet of the week, and was still boggy, in places the water had not drained off. The game had to be played, for the next afternoon was to be devoted to racing on which we Ditchers are keen. The Irish were favourites, but it was generally expected that the Highlanders would extend them to the utmost. In this the Argylls failed. Although they scored the first goal,—the only one scored against the Irish in the whole tournament—they never looked like winners. Their redoubtable opponents won when and pretty well how they liked. The Irish were pounds superior in every department of the game, and in attack they were superlative. When the Royal Irish Rifles won the I. F. A. Challenge Shield for the first time in 1901, they had a great centre half in Carleton. This white-haired boy, as he was known throughout the Army in India, was by common consent the grandest player in that difficult position that had up to that time been seen in the country. I had an enthusiastic admiration for him, and it is not an exaggeration to say that the Irish owed their splendid triumph of winning the I. F.A. Shield, the Bombay Rovers' Cup and the Calcutta League Championship in that single year to Carleton's wonderful resource and untiring persistence. The Royal Irish, to-day, also possess in Napier a centre half quite out of the common, and there are good judges in abundance to hold that he is a greater player than Carleton. That would be an impossible proposition to prove even if Carleton were here to-day. The styles of the two men are as poles asunder. It is, however, safe to say that there is not a centre half, military or civilian, playing in India at present who is within a stone of Napier. He would be an acquisition to any first-class league team in England, and one wonders how he found his way into the Army. Without him I doubt that the Irish would have won the Shield this year, but with him they should not have any difficulty in adding the Durand Cup to the trophies of the last year of their service in this country. They are the special favourities of the Calcutta crowd, for not only is their football superb, but they are the most generous of winners and the bravest and most good-tempered of losers. *Slain leat!*

DACCA THE DESOLATE.

When His Excellency Lord Carmichael stayed in Calcutta for a week on his way from Darjeeling to Dacca, more than one Calcutta citizen of position rallied him on the indefensibility of going into retreat at that ancient and worn-out city. I wrote and told you of the kind and number of public men he could see there, and how much enlightment on public affairs he could hope to get from them. There is a great joy in Calcutta that His Excellency has now publicly admitted that the gain of staying at Dacca for three months in the year is nothing to the loss from being out of touch for all that time with the great activities and political movements of the capital. In a speech he made at a durbar, held at Dacca, on Monday; he expressed his disappointment that the leaders of the people of Eastern Bengal do not call on him so readily at Dacca as they do at Calcutta. It was a native admission, and it should give Lord Crewe, who imposed this Dacca hegira on the Governor of Bengal, furiously to think. It is an open secret that Lord Carmichael, after his experience of last year, realised the folly of making Dacca the second capital of Bengal, but he hesitated to tell the Viceroy and the Secretary of State so for fear, as a Mahomedan would say, of "blackening their faces." The aggrandizement of Dacca was the sop which the statesmen who conceived the Delhi boons offered the Mahomedans to make them forget the bitterness of the repeal of the partition against their wishes, and in spite of pledges solemnly given. But the sop could not make the Mahomedan forget that the Government broke faith with him in deference to the clamour of the Bengalee Hindu. The fact of making Dacca the second capital of Bengal did not give him back that political independence and importance which he was fast acquiring under the rule of his own Lieutenant-Governor. Besides, he had a very shrewd suspicion that the establishment of a Court at Dacca during a certain portion of the year was really intended to find some use for the expensive buildings which were erected there for the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, after the partition. He felt that he had to thank the Government for nothing, for, try as they might, they could not make Dacca a rival of Calcutta in either commmercial or political importance. If he remained at Dacca he would be more deplorably left than before; his only chance of catching up with the Hindoo was to seize all the advantage Calcutta had to offer; he had, therefore, no use for Dacca, as an American would say, except as a cathedral or university city. I am writing of the educated Mahomedan who is helping the Moslem revival, which is one of the most remarkable features of present politics in India. Mr. P. C. Lyon, the second member of the Governor's Executive Council, prevented as long as he could Lord Carmichael's frank declaration that Dacca was no good for political and administrative purposes. He loves Dacca for very much the same reason that Lord Hardinge loves Delhi, and if he had his way the Government of Bengal would spend half the year there and the other half at Darjeeling, and not come to Calcutta at all. Nawab Shamshul Huda, the third Member of the Council, is also supposed to have an affection for Dacca, because he is a Dacca man, but that is a delusion. Long before the Partition was repealed when he was a member of the Calcutta Corporation and a pleader practising in the Calcutta High Court, he told me that Dacca was impossible, and that the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam would never count for much unless Chittagong were made the winter headquarters of the Government. Dacca may do very well as an University city but it is no more fit to be a second capital of an industrial province like Bengal than Canterbury to take the place of Manchester in the polity of England. It is nearly certain that when Lord Carmichael goes to Simla on a visit to the Viceroy early next month he will try to obtain a release from the obligation of spending any specified time of the year at Dacca and if Lord Hardinge is as solicitous for Bengal, as he says he is, he will urge Lord Crewe to allow the most absurd obligation of the "Boons" Despatch to become a dead letter.

THE CORPORATION.

Municipal affairs have been rather more interesting than usual to the man-in-the-street owing to the resignation of Mr Maddox, the Chairman of the Corporation; to the Government resolution adumbrating a reform of the present constitution on the Bombay plan; and lastly to the announcement of the European Defence Association that it has formed a civic league to protect the municipal interests of the European residents of Calcutta. Mr. Maddox's resignation was unfortunately due to ill health. He was never a strong man, and the way in which he slaved to cope with the heavy duties and responsibilities of his office used up all his vital force. He will be lucky if he is able to return to India to take up further work in some other direction at the expiration of his furlough. The Commissioners made a big fuss over him when he bade them farewell, and then because he told them a few home truths they revenged him in the daily press. What they were most angry about was his rebuke that they were too prone to waste time over trifles, to make Ciceronian orations over a small contract for horse food. There is no greater truth than that the Bengalee members of the Corporation will waste a whole meeting of two hours' duration in order to get some tuppeny-hapenny contract or some minor appointment in the Municipality for one of their *jat bhais*. And they do lots of other funny things, these same *padres conscripti*, which makes an Englisman regard the Calcutta Corporation as something more disreputable than a bucket shop. Yet Lord Carmichael's scheme of reform calmly contemplates increasing the

(*Continued on page* 8.)

MANY BATTLES IN CHINA.

OPTIMISM IN PEKIN.

REBELS HOLD TIGHT TO WOOSUNG.

MUTINY AT CANTON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

PEKIN, July 5.

After a series of operations in which there has been little bloodshed, Yuan-shi-kai's armies have everywhere been successful, and the rebellion is apparently quelled.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.

The probabilities point to stiff fighting before the Woosung forts are recaptured from the rebels. The Northerners, yesterday, captured stores containing 7,000 rifles with ammunition in the neighbourhood of the native city of Shanghai.

HONG KONG, Aug. 5.

The 25th Punjabis, with four machine-guns, under the command of Captains Tyrrell, Steel and Atkins, have gone to Shameen. Captain Bisdee is in charge of the transport.

The Cantonese troops at Intong have mutinied, and killed their commander. They have annulled the proclamation of independence, and nominated their new commander as Governor-General in succession to Chankwingming, who left Canton in disguise on board a British steamer for Hong-Kong.

REBELS AGAIN REPULSED.

HANKOW, Aug. 4.

The Kiangsi rebels, reinforced from Canton, Hanan, and Annui, now number 25,000. In a big engagement, on Thursday and Friday, the rebels were completely driven back, the Northerners capturing a strong position, mainly through superior gunnery.

HONG-KONG, Aug. 4.

A message from Canton reports that an engagement took place between 10,000 Cantonese soldiers and the troops of General Lungchaikwong at Shiuhing yesterday. The result is not known.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

WIDER CONSTITUTION OF HOME COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The *Times* says that the organisation created by Lord Morley in 1909, for the benefit of Indian students, included an Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Ampthill, and mainly composed of influential Indian residents. Fresh regulations have been promulgated giving the committee a more definite constitution, and specifying its functions. There will be a chairman, with not more than twelve and not less than eight members, of whom at least half will always be Indian gentlemen resident in England. They will be appointed for three years. The committee will be empowered to elect Indian visitors as honorary members.

The functions of the committee are to keep themselves informed of the views of parents in India, to advise the Secretary of State, and to bring to his notice matters respecting the needs of students, when they are of opinion that official action would be useful.

The Committee meets on the first Monday of each month. Sir Manchersjee Bhownagree has been appointed vice-chairman.

THE BERMUDA SCARE.

MINIMISED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

BERMUDA, Aug. 5

The report regarding the contemplated naval base, which the American Press is magnifying into a scare, is apparently based on the despatch of four cruisers to the West Indies, which the Admiralty announced weeks ago.

President Wilson, in an interview, pointed out that Great Britain had always had a naval station at Bermuda, and was now only strengthening ships, not fortifications.

The London papers state that the cruisers in question will return home annually for manœuvres.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

RUMOURED WARRANT FOR HIS ARREST.

LONDON, August 5.

Sir Edward Carson, yesterday, inspected three thousand clubmen at drill, and addressed an open air demonstration at Port Rush. He mentioned a rumour that the Government had issued a warrant for his arrest, but he was certain it would never be executed.

Enquiries made in London do not confirm the report about a warrant.

HOLIDAY DEATHS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Twelve more bathing fatalities occurred yesterday.

THE RAND NORMAL.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 5.

All the troops were withdrawn from the Rand to-day. Normal conditions have been practically restored.

WORLD'S OIL SUPPLY.

ITS COMPETITION WITH COAL.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, chairman of the Cambrian Coal Combine, in a speech at Cardiff yesterday, said that the total quantity of oil in the world available for fuel was less than two per cent of the production of coal. Oil would not take the place of coal in this or in the next generation.

THE RAND NORMAL.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MEN.

UNDERTAKINGS TO BE CARRIED OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 5.

In an interview, General Botha said that now the crisis was ended the Government and the mine-owners intended to carry out their undertakings towards the men, and provide more efficient legislation to secure law and order and bring employers and employed into a closer relationship. He did not intend to dissolve Parliament but would face the industrial problems which had developed during the crisis. He would authorise the immediate resumption of the recruiting of native labour.

MEDICAL CONFERENCES.

IMPORTANT SITTINGS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Besides the International Congress of Medicine of five thousand delegates, who include the world's most prominent doctors, which Prince Arthur of Connaught will open to-morrow, two other medical conferences are meeting in London.

Mr. Asquith, yesterday, at Westminster, opened the Tuberculosis Conference under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, while Mr. Burns was the chief speaker at the English-speaking Conference on Infant Mortality at the Caxton Hall yesterday.

Dr. Hector Mackenzie, of Brompton Hospital, Dr Sims Woodhead and others speaking at the Westminster Congress, contended that the partisans of tuberculin had not made out their case.

RUSSIANS AND KURDS.

FIGHTING IN NORTH PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Aug. 5.

It is reported from Tabriz that fighting has taken place on the Turco-Persian frontier between Russian troops and Kurds in a district recently evacuated by the Turks. One Russian officer has been killed.

It is stated that five Kurdish tribes have taken refuge in Turkish territory.

THE CANADIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Defence, is considering a plan to send a Canadian composite brigade to the British manœuvres in 1914.

INDIAN BUDGET.

SUBJECTS TO BE RAISED BY M. P.'s.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In the balloting on the motions connected with the Indian Budget, Mr. Rowlands obtained first place. He will call attention to the opium question.

Mr. Morrell will call attention to the need for increased Parliamentary control of Indian affairs.

Sir Henry Craik will raise questions affecting the Indian Civil Service.

PROTECTING WILD LIFE.

BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr Hobhouse introduced a Bill to prohibit the importation of the plumage and skins of wild birds.

HORRIBLE MOTOR SMASH.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE KILLED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.

The millionaires, Mr. William Vanderbilt and Mr. Osgood Pell, with some friends, were returning from a dinner party at Long Beach last night, when an electric express dashed into Mr. Pell's car, killing Mr. Pell, the chauffeur and a guest named Laimbeer. The latter's wife, a noted beauty, was badly hurt.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

RESIGNATION OF THE U. S. AMBASSADOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

The resignation of the Ambassador to Mexico is announced, implying that the Government does not concur in his policy.

Mr. Bryan has decided to send Mr. Lind, ex-Governor of Minnesota, on an unofficial mission as adviser to the American Embassy in Mexico. This is regarded as tantamount to Mr. Bryan's refusal to recognise President Huerta.

FINE CANADIAN CROPS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 5.

Government reports indicate that this year will give the best average crop in Western Canada for years.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED.

St. PETERSBURG, Aug 5.

Two Military aviators fell from a great height into the camp at Krasnoeselo, today, and were killed.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug 5.

The death is announced of Sir James William Scott the well known spinner

CHANCES OF PEACE.

IMPERATIVE NEED OF CONCESSIONS.

APPEAL FOR AUTONOMOUS MACEDONIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.].

BUKHAREST, Aug. 4.

The negotiations have reached a culminating point. Both sides will have to make concessions, to which end Rumania and the Powers are exerting themselves. It is understood that Rumania, being one of the parties to the conclusion of peace between the Balkan States, will continue to stand by Servia and Greece, though she will use her influence in moderating their demands.

SOFIA, Aug. 4.

A Bulgarian-Macedonian deputation has appealed to the Powers for an autonomous Macedonia declaring that Macedonian Bulgarians refuse Serbisation or Hellenisation.

GREEK ARMY'S ESCAPE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A telegram from Sofia says that the Greek Army in the Struma Valley has been retreating for two days, profiting by the armistice to escape from a critical situation, which would have ended in the main body being surrounded in the Struma Pass, had operations continued.

SUBMARINES MISSED.

FINAL NAVAL ENGAGEMENT A DRAW.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Two submarines, which took part in the naval manœuvres, are missing. Destroyers have left Rosyth to search for them.

According to the Admiralty the failure of the submarines to report themselves is probably due to ignorance of the fact that the manœuvres ended unexpectedly last Saturday.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The submarines which were missing have reported themselves.

The umpires have decided that the final engagement in the naval manœuvres was a drawn battle.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

BETTER PRICES OBTAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Better prices were realized at to-day's opium sale, one lakh more being realised for five hundred and seventy five chests than was obtained for a similar number of chests at the July sale. One hundred chests of Bihar opium were sold, the highest price per chest being Rs. 2,320 and the lowest Rs. 2,301-8. The total proceeds for the hundred chests was Rs. 2,30,150. Of Benares opium 475 chests were sold at Rs. 2,295 the total being Rs. 10,90,125. The grand total for the sale was Rs. 13,20,270 against Rs. 12,13,625 in July. The general average price per chest was Rs. 2,296-10-3 as compared with Rs. 2,110-10-3.

THE VETO OF CALCUTTA LECTURERS.

THREATENED ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

As a sequel to the letter of the Government of India to the Calcutta University, vetoing the appointment of three University lecturers a notice has been served upon the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Joint Secretary Department of Education, Government of India, by Mr. Subrawardy one of the lecturers, through his solicitor.

The notice says that by reason of certain statements made in Mr. Sharp's lettery Dr. Subrawardy has been much injured in his credit reputation and profession. The notice concludes thus: "Unless you withdraw the said letter, and offer an unconditional and unqualified apology, and publish such apology, and in such papers as my client may choose to name, a suit on the cause of action set out hereinafter will be instituted against you in a competent court of law on the expiration of two months from the date of service of this letter on you, in which suit my said client will claim relief against you in damages, which he assesses at fifty thousand rupees."

PORT OF RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

The Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon are inviting tenders for the issue of Rs. 36,00,000 four per cent. debentures, repayable in 1943 for the carrying out of certain works connected with the port.

The debentures will be sum of Rs 500 or multiples thereof and tenders will be received by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal Calcutta and the Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Rangoon, up to noon of September 15.

TURKISH RELIEF WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

Moulvi Gafarl Khan, editor of the *Zemindar* of Lahore, one of the Indian Mussulmans, who took a prominent part in the work of Turkish relief, having just returned from Turkey, was received at Delhi railway station by a large body of Mussulmans. A procession headed by one hundred mounted sowars in Turkish uniform, followed by a long line of carriages passed through the city. The shops were decorated and illuminated.

Rai Bahadur Shadilal, who recently resigned his seat in the Punjab Legislative Council on being appointed temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court proposes to stand for re-election at the request of his friends, his officiating tenure of judgeship expiring before the time of election.

RESTLESSNESS OF MOSLEMS.

NOTABLE CHANGE OF TEMPER.

MOSQUE INCIDENT ONLY A PRETEXT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

The *Pioneer* writes in connection with Cawnpore riots and the meetings being held all over the country: "It is difficult to know how to account for the change that has come over the temper of the Indian Mussalman community, but it has been obvious to everyone during the last eighteen months that it has been under the influence of a general and severe moral re-action. Without appearing to know what it wants, it has become restless and ill-humoured, looking for quarrels in straws. An opening has come in this mosque affair which a year or two ago would not have been noticed ten miles away, but is now being eagerly seized on all over India as a pretext for the cry of affront to Islam. The position towards which the leaders are apparently now advancing is that the Government of India must undo the work of the Government of these provinces or incur the wrath of the community, and that is a position of which the adoption would lead to deplorable consequences".

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Secretary of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League has despatched the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

Bengal Moslems are horrified and deeply excited over the Cawnpore tragedy and respectfully demand the immediate restoration of the demolished portion of the Mosque, and pray that a sifting enquiry into the conduct of the officials responsible for the apparently avoidable bloodshed." It is understood that the Hon. Moulvi Fazlul Huq, vakil, will shortly start for Cawnpore as the representative of the Bengal Moslem League to visit the locality and get first hand information regarding the recent happenings there.

THE CAWNPORE RIOT.

The latest news to the *Pioneer* about the Cawnpore riot say that the total casualties are eighteen killed and twenty-seven wounded among the rioters. The police suffered severely. Twenty-four, including Mr. Dodd, were more or less badly hurt, besides one plain-clothes constable, who got among the crowd and was killed by buck-shot. Forty of the arrested have been released, and one hundred and thirty-one are detained.

A SIND OPINION.

KARSAHI Aug. 5.

The Sind Gazette discussing the Cawnpore Mosque affair from the point of view of it effect upon a great Mahemedan opinion throughtout the country (at a time when owing to Islamic misfortunes abread ,Moslemt in India are excessivel, semsitive to the slightest sign of seeming hurt insult) for the soke of carrying out a local road realigment scheme which no one outside Cawnpore has exer heard of or will ever care about,

SARANAC'S CAPTAIN.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AT THE ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5

At yesterday's enquiry into the stranding of the "Saranac" of Bizerta and the coast of Ceylon, Captain Burn, the Master, gave evidence of the relations existing between himself and his officers. Having stated that the cause of the occurrence of Bizarta was that the vessel was taken in at too great a speed and that he agreed that the occurrence was not entered up in the log-book, he said that he shared the opinion of the Marine Court that it was a grave offence for an officer to report against his superior officers.

Asked why his officers should have drawn up a report against him, Captain Burn said: "I scarcely know what to say. I think the Chief Officer, who *is* a better fellow, tried to get my position. The only reason that I can give against the second is that I would not give him any money at Ceylon to send home. He had already overrun his account by 9. As regards the third, he took offence because I would not discharge him, as he could get a better billet at double the wages. He said that I was trying to stand in his light regarding the incident at dinner which had been made so much of."

The witness added that the third mate began grumbling about the pantry-boy not cleaning his room. The witness told him to stop grumbling until the dinner was over and then talk to the Chief Steward. He always reminded the Third Officer that his room was always like a pig-stye. The Third Officer replied, "You are liar, I am not talking to you anyhow".

Witness said to the Third Officer that if he talked like that he would get his head knocked off. He also made to hit him, but missed, as he was too far away. The Third Officer then became quiet.

The cross examination was adjourned.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Judgment was reserved by the Court. Its decision will be reported to to Government in due course.

Mr. Orr, addressing the court on behalf of Government said the evidence of the officers should be believed because it was borne out by the conduct of the Captain. He submitted that he had proved drunkeness and that the navigation of the vessel was bad.

Mr. Mitchell for Captain Burn said the charge of drunkeness must fail. The officers upon whose evidence the charge rested had hopelessly contradicted themselves, and there was independent evidence to show that the charges had no foundation in fact. He admitted however that the Captain had been guilty of an error of judgment.

KARACHI INSOLVENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 5.

In the insolvency application by Messrs, David Sassoon and Co. against John Forestner, hide and skin merchant, the court granted a discharge, but suspended it for one year.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

VIEWS OF MADRAS BANKER.

STRONG DESIRE FOR A STATE BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, AUG. 5.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Madras, Mr. J.A. Boyson, the chairman, made a reference to the currency problem. He said the fictitious rupee was now past recall and the alternatives seemed to be further devices or an honest gold standard. To an ordinary observer, with no expert pretensions, an automatic currency and gold mint seemed essential for an honest gold standard, and should have been introduced on the closing of the mints to silver. He did not appreciate as conclusive the reasons urged as to why India should be denied the advantage of a currency based on natural laws. Two favourite objections urged were the propensity of India to hoard and the danger of disturbing the London market or rather the credit centre of the world, which disturbance would react on India. These objections struck him as exaggerated and not altogether disinterested. There might be some initial disturbance but matters would soon adjust themselves, and any reaction would be merely temporary.

The scheme which Mr. Hunter of their bank intended to suggest to the Commission was briefly that of a central or state bank of which the existing Presidency banks would form the nucleus, with head office and central board in Calcutta and main branches and local boards in Bombay, Madras and London, with subsidiary branches all over the country where the Government treasuries exist—a bank, which would command the full confidence of Government for the sale of its Bills with the paper currency transferred to it, and trusted with the management of the treasury balances and gold standard and currency reserves. Mr. Hunter thought that, given such an institution, many of the defects of the present system, more especially its inelasticity, would be mitigated or, obviated altogether; exchange would be maintained and regulated by sale of Council or bank bills in London or India according to conditions ruling as to whether exchange was in favour of or against India, the gold portion of reserves being held in London and the silver in India. His view was that with the sovereign as legal tender as at present, India did not require a gold currency; that a Mint, if created, would stand silent and that the policy of a more extended use of notes as currency should be adopted.

This idea of a State Bank commended itself to the Cinderella of the Presidency Banks, but her two more powerful and favoured sisters, Bengal and Bombay, refused to smile on it which was unfortunate as the want of unanimity would weaken its chances with Government. It was difficult to gauge the Bengalis' opposition as Calcutta apparently favoured the continuance of the present artificial system and the State Bank would redress many of its acknowledged defects.

[Home sporting news and notes and full reports of local matches will be found on page 5.]

ENGINE DERAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The engine of an up-passenger train was derailed outside Surjanagar station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway yesterday, delaying the Dacca mail by three hours and 40 minutes. The passenger train was due to run through the station, but was providentially detained at the outer signals for 17 minutes. It was while proceeding slowly over the facing points that the front wheels took the siding of the goods train. The engine, however, kept the metals but had the speed been greater the consequence would have been very serious. The passengers were transhipped to a relief train brought from Goalundo. The cause of the accident was a faulty point. No one was injured.

THE NAINI TAL TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF THE SECOND CHILD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Ram Lal, the horse dealer who recently ran amok at Naini Tal, has been committed for trial to the Sessions.

The second child he attacked has died, bringing the total number of victims up to three.

KOTTAYAM MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, Aug. 5.

A supplementary charge sheet regarding the third accused, Vaieeth, has been filed by the police in the Buckingham-Stephens case which is posted for 8th instant, the trial to commence at Tharyan's house, Vaikom, the scene of the occurrence.

The first accused, Swinny, is now in Kottayam hospital. The Magistrate has asked the Medical Officer to report when he is in a fit condition to be taken to Vaikom. The date of the trial depends on the doctor's reply.

INSPECTOR MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

Mr. Patrick Brennan, Assistant Inspector, Salt Depot, Elephant Gate Bridge, Madras, is reported to be missing since the evening of Aug. 1. He was seen on the evening of Aug. 1 when he was leaving his bungalow at 5·30 o'clock riding a bicycle.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets

SIND. SENSATION.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS.

TRANSACTIONS OF A DRUG CONTRACTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 5.

A few days ago, the manager of the Sind Baluchistan Bank Ltd. filed a criminal complaint against Seth Lilaram Dowlatram of Shikarpur, a Government contractor in intoxicating drugs, and his agent Badlo, alleging that he drew demand drafts on various persons in different towns between July 1 and 7 to the extent of Rs 7,500 on a false representation, saying that he had monies with the drawees, who however, dishonoured the drafts. The City Magistrate issued a bailable warrant, which was executed and the case came on for hearing on July 22 when the Court was attended by the managers of various banks, as it was stated that the accused had also operated upon some other banks i e. the National Insurance and Banking Company Ltd. to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and the Rajputana and Punjab Banks to the extent of Rs. 1,200 on the same dates and under similar circumstances.

Mr. Bherumal, pleader, who appeared for the accused moved the Court for an adjournment on the grounds that he had been engaged only on that day and had not yet taken complete instructions. The Magistrate agreed on condition that the accused should pay the cost of the prosecution witnesses, who had come from long distances.

On the same day a creditor of the firm of Lilaram moved the District Court by filing a petition that Lilaram be adjudicated as insolvent. A notice was issued to Lilaram who admitted the petition before the hearing of the case. The Judge has appointed the Nazir of the Court as official receiver and notices have been issued to other creditors to show cause why insolvency should not be declared.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Lieut. O'Rielly Blackwood, No. 3 Mountain Battery is transferred to the Home Establishment from August 19.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieut, D. M. Morisson, Cameron Highlanders.

Lieut. Sopper, 17th Lancers, has been nominated as Adjutant of the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, Territorial Force from September 16 next.

Lieut. J. Latham, 1st Batt., Royal Munister Fusiliers is appointed to the King's African Rifles.

The following officers of the Royal Artillery embark on September 12 on pesting to the Indian Establishment:—Lieut. Col. Oseley to 18th Brigade, Rooal Fied Artillery at Hyderabad; Major Bouring to 91st Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Nowshera, Lieut. V. Matson to Royal Garrison Artillery at Bombay, Lieutenant Desterri to No. 69 Co. Royal Garrison Ary. at Karachi; 2nd Lieutenant Carrew to No. 75 Co. Royal Garrison Artillery at Bombay; 2nd Lieutenant Williams to No. 61 Co. Royal Garrison Artillery at Rangoon; 2nd Lieut. Hayes to 79 Battery, Royal Field Artillery as Jhansi; 2nd Lieut. Carne to 85th Battery Royal Field Artellery at Jubbulpore.

BAMPTA GANG TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

In connection with the Bampta gang trial now proceeding before Mr. Allison, Special Judge, a number of witnesses have been examined who deposed to various burglaries in their houses at different time and identified some of the recovered property. The majority of these witnesses are residents of the Poona District, one however was a resident of the Akalkot State and another a resident in the Satara District.

The trial is proceeding.

VALUABLE PARCEL MISSING.

Gopaldas Kuverji, doing business as a cloth merchant and commission agent in Gaiwadi, has reported about the loss of a parcel containing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 900 from his shop on Monday.

It appears that the parcel was placed in the shop near the public foot path from where it was missed. The place was easily accessible to passengers on the road.

Colonel Neil Haig, commanding Inniskilling Dragoons (now stationed at Muttra, was married in mail week at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, to Miss Gerard Fitzgerald Creagh, only daughter of the late Major-General Creagh and of Mrs. Grierson, of Faraborough and Prince's gate. Little Miss Speed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Speed, who acted as the only bridesmaid, wore an Empire dress of white chiffon over pale pink satin, and carried a tall white Empire stave adorned with pink roses. Acting as ushers and conducting the guests to their pews were Viscount Hawarden, Captain Baird, A.D.C., Captain Moncrieff Captain Sassoon, Mr. Brooke, Captain Nixon, and Captain Denniss, while Brigadier-General Briggs, commanding 1st Cavalry Brigade, was best man. Mrs. Grierson afterwards held a reception at 69, Prince's-gate. Among the many guests invited were Prince Alexander of Teck, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir Douglas and the Hon. Lady Haig, Viscount Garnock, Sir George and Lady Grierson, Famine Lady Grierson, Lord and Lady Napier of Ettrik and Sir Evelyn and Lady De la Rue.

A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

PROPOSED TRIPS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 18.

ATHLETICS.

The question whether an English athletic team will visit South Africa in September is still in abeyance. The whole matter hinges on the ability of the Amateur Athletic Association to get together a suitable combination. The time suggested for the tour hardly suits the University cracks which is a pity, as A. N. S. Jackson, D. N. Gaussan, D. G. Davies, and H. S. O. Ashington would have constituted a splendid four. Still there are other good men about, though few can afford to leave business. Naturally W. A. Applegarth occurs to one as the first choice among sprinters, and, if he can go, it will make the tour. A meeting between the little Englishman and G.H. Patching, R. Povery, and other of the South African cracks would be most interesting.

England has derived much benefit, athletically, from the visits of over-seas teams and many sportsmen think the time for a return has long been over due. Our record in the matter of international Athletic competition is not a creditable one whilst many teams have visited England, paying their own way, the over-seas authorities are still expected to do the paying when the project of an English team going on tour is mooted. The English A. A. A. has over £1,000 in hand, but that body has never shown any desire to spend any money in sending a few cracks on tour though the balance in hand is partly, and largely, due to the visits of over-seas cracks. That the followers of athletics in England are not over-blessed with money is well known, the game not being popular with the moneyed class. This, of course, explains to some extent, what is apparently a policy of take all and give nothing.

The question of finance is not the only difficulty in connection with projected South African tour. It is with much regret that one has to record the existence of cliques in English Athletic circles. Such is the case however, and the "wheels within wheels" business is standing in the way of progress. Many good ideas are brought forward, but if the suggestor is not a member of the clique, the possibilities of good being done are small. Frequently praise is showered on some favoured trainer or individual for methods or schemes which were first mooted by other, who, however, were ignored or assailed for their pains not being one of the clique. It is a great pity and will continue to do much harm as many notable and good workers are constantly dropping out of the game.

At the moment a clique is trying to "kill" the Amateur Athletic Association's efforts to raise a team for South Africa, because the governing body chooses to run the tour according to its own ideas. Of what constitutes genuine amateurism. One may not always agree with the A. A. A. but to clog its efforts in such an undertaking as that named, is not playing the game.

APPLEGARTH RUNNING FAST.

England's wonderful little sprinter, W. A. Applegarth, continues to show remarkable form. He won a 100 yards handicap at Gateshead on Monday in 10 secs., and was well inside 12 secs. when beaten in the second round of the 120 yards handicap. His best performance however, was in the 220 yards, starting from scratch, he cut down his rivals and won by a good six yards in 21 9-10 secs. That good judge "Veteran" of the London Sportsman suggests that Applegarth may be superior to anyone up to 500 yards. Something of the sort occurred to the writer when Applegarth finished so strongly in the final of the 220 yards championship. He had run two hundreds, and two furlongs before this and yet he finished very strongly in 21 3-4 secs. running round a bend. It would be merely an exercise canter for Applegarth to run 220 yards in 24 secs., and he really ought to be able to get another furlong in 24 secs. or better. Personally, the writer is quite prepared to see Applegarth beat the world's record of 30 secs. for 300 yards.

BOUIN'S ADVICE.

Jean Bouin, the famous French athlete, who recently made a new world's record of 11 miles 1,421 yards for the hour at Stockholm, has been giving some excellent advice to young athletes. He urges them not to try to beat records until they have the necessary physical qualities. His own methods include physical culture, fencing, swimming and wrestling. There is no doubt many athletes spoil their prospects by running too much. After a while, the mind becomes weary and the athlete goes stale. By varying exercises, this would be avoided and it is possible to keep at concert pitch all through a season.

BUSY BOXING CHAMPION.

Bomb. Billy Wells, England's heavy weight boxing champion, has mapped out a busy time for himself during the next six weeks or so. He is to meet Pat O'Keeffe on August 4th and a month later he will take on Gunner Moir. This does not finish his engagements, for Bandsman Race will be his rival in a match during October should he come through these bouts to his satisfaction, he will naturally seek a return encounter with Carpentier of France. Wells is doing the right thing by making many matches and had he carried out a like programme when in the United States, seeking big husky fighters, he would have improved his aggressiveness. Although Moir knocked out Wells in the third round of their match in January of 1911 the tables are likely to be reversed in September. Moir has gone off during the last two years. Hague beat him easily, whilst Wells subsequently knocked out Hague. The latter shaped really well on that occasion and put some vim into his blows. For some reason he has lost this, and it can only be due to wrong training methods. O'Keeffe and Blake are much smaller and lighter than Wells, but both can hit hard, so that Wells will always be in danger until the contest is over.

THE TURF.

The sensational happenings in this year's Derby, when Craganour was disqualified after finishing first, led to the Jockey Club passing a new rule. Instead of calling out "All Right" after the weighing in, the regulations now are to hoist a signal when the weighing in process is over and another at the end of 15 minutes to show that everything is all right. Bookmakers say that the fifteen minutes delay before they can pay out does not give them time to make a proper book on the

next race, and they propose to pay after five minutes. The first time there is an objection, and it is upheld this will mean the demand for a second payment and naturally lead to trouble. The development in this matter will be interesting and it looks like being a lively war between the members of the Bookmakers Association and the racing authorities

LAWN TENNIS.

The concluding day of the Davies Cup matches, in which the United State opposed Germany and Canada met Belgium, was devoted to exhibition matches. They served to show the superiority of the North Americans, as R. N. Williams (U. S. A.) triumphed over O. Froitzheim (Germany) and W. F. Johnson (U. S. A.) defeated O. Kreuzer (Germany), whilst B. P. Schwengers (Canada) had an easy task against P. du Borman of Belgium. In each case it was a matter of 3 sets to 1 and the winners will next have to settle supremacy to determine which shall oppose England for the trophy. Such a noted player as a A. F. Wilding gives it as his opinion that the United States players will win the trophy from England, and it really does look as though this may happen.

CRICKET.

The matches between the Gentlemen and Players at the Kennington Oval and Lord's ground provided some very interesting cricket. A fine innings of 126 by Heaine (J. H.) just saved the Players in the former match. When he was eighth out there still remained 15 minutes for play, but Hardinge and Buckenham showed sound defence and saved the game.

The batting of G. L. Jessop (63) and S. G. Smith (65) were the features of the Gentlemen's first innings in the Lord's match.

Their second effort was a poor one. Barnes bringing about a collapse by taking 7 wickets for 38 runs. The wicket did not favour him unduly, but one was always difficult. His leg breaks, with varying pace from the pitch, played havoc with the batsmen, F. R. Foster's 33 being top score in the second innings.

When the Players went in a second time, they had to get 126 runs in 1 hour and 45 minutes. Hobbs and Rhodes, (the second opening pair in many Tests) made a capital start and when the latter was sent back the score stood at 63, (made in 45 minutes). Hobbs continued to bat well and he finally made the winning hit, five minutes before time. His not out innings of 72 was one of the best batting displays of the match, his chief hits being nine 4's.

SPLENDID SHOOTING.

The Empire team match, instituted by the Commonwealth of Australia, for teams of eight representing the Naval and Military forces in the various parts of the Empire is destined to become a very popular event at Bisley. Some splendid shooting was seen this year, Great Britain's total of 2210 being a record. It should be mentioned that the teams are 8 a side, firing 10 shots at 300, 500, 600, 800 900, and 1,000 yards. The best scores were 283 (out of 200) by L. Copl. Mann and Pte. A. G. Futton, two of London's citizen soldiers. Another home man made 281, whilst 273 by L. Sgt. Fresborn of Hamilton (Canada) and 271 by A. E. Harris of West Australia were the best efforts by over seas marksmen. The Australian team came second with 2,120, Canada (2, 73) and India (1,953) following.

IN GENERAL.

Scotland gained an easy win in the International Bowling Tournament at Cardiff defeating Wales, Ireland, and England in the order given.

The one lap scratch bicycle race at Manchester last Saturday enabled V. Johnson to turn the tables on W. J. Bailey, Birmingham rider beating the champion by half a length.

Two Indian officers in Capts. Whatford and G. F. Scroope (66th Punjabis) won the Army Doubles Lawn Tennis championship beating Capt. Young and Capt. Harrits of the Devon Regiment by 3 sets to 0.

Many home sportsmen recognise that the idea of an all Canadian Crew for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta is justified, considering that Leander is virtually the pick of Oxford and Cambridge—past and present.

The Dark Blues were very badly beaten in this year's tennis match with Cambridge, the Light Blues winning singles and doubles in straight sets.

This year's Grand Prix motor race was decided over a course of 562 miles and ended in favour of G. Boillot (Pengeot) in 7 hours 53 mins. 56 secs., his second victory.

Great Britain retains the One Ton International yacht trophy, Cremonia having won three races at Stokes Bay, the entrees were from Spain, Sweden, Denmark Holland, France, and Norway, so the race really was international.

The Quidnunes, winners of the Champion Cup, and Tigers, winners of the Ranelagh Open Cup, came together in the Coronation Cup at Ranelagh, the former winning a well contested match by 7 goals to 4.

Bandsman Blake gained a further triumph at the Ring on Saturday by knocking out Arthur Harman in three rounds,

LATEST ITEMS.

(The Cricket Championship).

The match, now in course of decision between Kent and Yorkshire may decide the championship, last season's winners fared badly in their first innings against Blyth, the famous Kent bowler taking 5 wickets for 30 runs.

Rhodes also bowled well for Yorkshire claiming 5 victims for 42, and had not Seymour played a fine innings of 75, Kent's total would have been small, instead of 35 in advance of the visitors.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

The Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 Sovereigns (1½ miles) at Sandown Park to-day was eagerly looked forward to and it was generally considered to be a match between Tracery, 4 years, 140 lbs. and Louvois, 3 years, 128 lbs. such it proved. the pair finishing first and second, the result making some amends to Mr. A. Belmont to the unfortunate happening in the Gold Cup at Ascot, when a fanatic brought down Iracery. Included in the field to-day was Lomond, but he failed to gain a place.

The annual tennis match between Oxford and Cambridge opened at Lord's in Mail week. The doubles were decided, when Cambridge beat Oxford by three sets to love, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2. H. W. Leatham (Trinity) and M. Woosnam (Trinity) represented Cambridge, and the Hon. J. Manners (Balliol) and G. Westmacott (Christ's Church) Oxford.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DECREE IN TERMS OF AWARD.

Hookamchand Sarupchand filed a suit against Harmanbux Shivjiram and another, the hearing of which came before Mr. Justice Beaman.

This was a suit for a decree in the terms of the award declared by the arbitrator Mr. H. P. Mody, barrister.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. J. D. Davar represented the second defendant.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 5,411 with interest and cost in favour of the plaintiff according to the terms of the award.

A FAMILY DISPUTE.

The hearing of the suit field by Thakersey Lukhmidas against Khimji Goculdas and ten others came up before Mr. Justice Macleod

Mr. Moos, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Daphthery, Fereira and Dewan, was for defendants Nos. 2, 5 and 6, and Mr. Karga with Mr. Moonsuf, instructed by the same attorneys, were for defendants Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7 and 9.

The plaint stated that Vallabhdas Bhimji, Dharsi Bhimji and Liladhur Bhimji were three brothers andthey with their sons and grandsons lived together. Vallabhdas died leaving a son Goculdas, and he died leaving his sons, *inter alia* defendants 1 to 4, and the plaintiff, his grandson Dharsi Bhimji, died leaving two sons Ranchoddas and Dayal; and the present surviving members of Dharsi's branch of the family were Ranchoddas and his son Chaturbhuj, and grandsons Jamnadas and Hemraj. The family owned considerable movable and immovable property, including a business carried on in the name and style of Dharsi Bhimji and another and a business carried on in the name and style of Chaturbhuj Bhimji. Till 1905 the members of the family lived together in peace under Ranchoddas, but afterwards a dispute arose between the first defendant and Ranchoddas, so the first defendant with other members of the family filed a suit against him for partition of the property. Subsequently the suit was referred to arbitration and eventually a decree was passed in the terms of the award. By that decree the rights of Vallabhdas and Dharsi in the property were ascertained and the property was directed to be divided by a person appointed. The first defendant was the oldest male member of Vallabhdas' branch, and the first defendant had been in the possession of the property of the value of Rs. 6 lacs and had been managing for the branch. They lived for a short time together, but owing to the treatment of the first defendant they left him. The first defendant had not given them an account of the property which he managed and had refused to make adequate provision for their maintenance. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that the first defendant might be restrained by an order and injunction of the court from dealing with the property and that a Receiver might be appointed to take charge of the same.

Defendants Nos 1, 3 and 4 in their statement stated that it was not true that first defendant had come into possession of property valued at Rs 6 lacs. The facts were that by the decree in the suit that was filed in 1905 the family property was ordered to be divided between the heirs of Goculdas Vallabhdas and Dharsi Bhimji. The partition was not completely effected and it could not be said what properties would come to the share of Goculdas' branch. The business of Goculdas' branch was not flourishing. According to the decree Mr. Hate, engineer, had been appointed to make the partition of the property, but that partition was delayed owing to the illness of Mr. Hate. It had not been delayed by the first defendant. The first defendant had not sufficient funds in his hands to make the payments of Rs. 56,693 to Dharsi's branch. It was further stated that it was not true that the first defendant ill-treated the plaintiff and his mother. The defendants said that they were willing that accounts of the joint family property be taken and the shares and right of the parties to the suit be ascertained and declared, and that a partition be made between the parties entitled according to such shares.

After hearing the arguments of counsel the Court rose for the day.

SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday disposed of the following short causes :—

CLAIM OF A DOCTOR.

Mr. Mehta appeared on behalf of his client Dr. Chunilal Chamanlal and asked for a decree for Rs. 3,000 against Thacker Manabhai Chunilal.

Counsel stated that the plaintiff and the defendant carried on business in shares and stocks. The plaintiff advanced Rs. 5,000 to the defendant. The partnership was dissolved on August 6, 1912, the accounts were made up and it was found that Rs. 7,000 was due from the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant died in May, 1913 and prior to his death he gave a writing to the plaintiff. Out of the sum of Rs. 7,000 only Rs. 4,000 had been paid and the present sum was now due.

The Court passed a decree for Rs. 3,000 with interest and costs.

ASSURANCE COMPANY CLAIM.

The Gresham Life Assurance Company, Limited, sued Cursetji Byramji Ghandhi of the Bombay Commercial Agency to recover Rs. 1,345 as the rent of the premises occupied by the defendant.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kaikhusroo Jamshedji Mody, of Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co. in his evidence stated that he was the chief agent of the Company. The defendant had paid rent upto January last. The rent was Rs. 275 a month. The witness pressed the defendant for the arrears, so the defendant passed a promissory note to him for Rs. 1,100. The defendant also gave him a cheque in respect of the promissory note. The Continental Commercial Agency Ld., was the sub-tenant of the defendant and Rs. 1,500 was due by that Company to the defendant.

The Court passed a decree for Rs. 1,345 with an order restraining the Commercial Agency from paying any money due to them to the defendant.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

Bai Bachoobai Nowroji Batliwalla sued Aga Ismail Kazrani for the recovery of rent.

Mr. Velinker, for the plaintiff, stated that the defendant had not paid the rent for two years which was Rs. 56 a year. The suit was for ejectment.

His Lordship passed a decree as prayed for.

SUIT ON ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNT

Gajanan Gajadyal sued Badrinarayen Nathuram for the recovery of Rs 10,431 due to him.

Mr. Rangneker who appeared for the plaintiff stated that the plaintiff acted as the *paka aditya* of the defendant. The defendant was carrying on business in partnership with his father at Khundwa. In 1911 the accounts were made up and the present sum was found to be due to the plaintiff.

The Court granted a decree as prayed for with interest and costs.

SUIT BY A MINOR.

Bai Kasturbai filed a suit against Bai Hirabai and others.

Mr. Rangneker appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Velinker appeared for the second and third defendants.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that the plaintiff was a minor and the suit was filed by her husband as her next friend for the recovery of Rs. 3,289 *palla* money, which was deposited with the plaintiff's firm.

Mr. Velinker stated that the plaintiff was somewhat weak-minded, while her husband was of extravagant habits. His clients were willing to pay the sum, but it would be well if it were safeguarded.

The Court granted the decree as asked for with costs; and ordered that the amount should be deposited with the Accountant-General.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF PIECE GOODS.

Virji Gella, a Bania, was charged by Sub-Inspector Shirazee, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a bale of piece-goods, valued at Rs. 800, belonging to Amulak Gangaram.

It appeared that the complainant sent 3 bales of piece goods to a press company to get them pressed for packing. Some time after he went to the press, and found one of the bales being carried out in a cart. He followed the cart, and on reaching Chinch Bunder found the accused, who was seated behind a dustbin, making some signs to the cartman. The complainant immediately called the police and the accused was arrested. The cartman said that he was called by the accused and told to take the bale to Chinch Bunder, where he was told the accused would meet him.

The accused had three previous convictions against him and the magistrate sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

EUROPEAN LAD CONVICTED.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered sentence, yesterday, in the case in which Inspector Smith charged a European lad named Robert Blodwell, aged about 17, on two counts of theft.

Blodwell, assisted by another man, a room-mate of his, named Reynolds, robbed Mr. Rowan, an advance agent of Willison's Circus, of some cash and some precious stones, valued at Rs. 155. In the course of enquiry the police found that Blodwell had purloined some linen from Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., while he was employed there. Reynold was convicted and sentenced, and the sentence against Blodwell was reserved pending enquiry regarding his age.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 on the first count and one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 on the second count.

PICK-POCKET AT A RAILWAY STATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sulleman Ismail was charged with picking the pocket of one Billakhan, while the latter was buying a ticket at Grant Road Railway Station. He was arrested red-handed.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEVING PURDESHIS.

In the court of Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Surajbali and Ramratan, two Purdeshis were charged with stealing cash and gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 1476, the property of Jankibai in whose shops they were employed.

The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The death is announced at Belgaum of Mrs. GeorgeLeslie, known by the stage name of Gladys Godwin. Both she and her husband have been well-known in Bombay which they left only some six weeks ago. Mrs. Leslie developed blood-poisoning following an inflamed mosquito bite at Secunderabad. She was the eldest daughter of the late Will Godwin who recently died in Bombay.

Apropos the work of the Church of England in India, a Calcutta correspondent writes suggesting the observance of a day as Church Day throughout the country. "On this day all the Church organisations would come together," he says, "march in procession with appropriate banners to the principal Church of the City." He thinks this will impress others who think differently from the Church with the progress the Church is making in India.

Major James, the Yellow Fever Expert's mission, has now extended to Colombo Harbour where large quantities of culex and stegomyia have been found. The first inspection was made by Mr. H. Firth, one of the stegomyia inspectors who on examining native schooners that arrive from the Indian coasts, found unmistakable traces of both larvae and stegomiya. The water barges in harbour, too, have been found to be infected and quantities of the larvae were taken out from the bilge water lying at the bottom of the boat. A lecture on the subject of his campaign will be delivered by Major James before the Natural History Society on August, 22nd.

The report of the Committee that was appointed to investigate whether the discharge ticket system of Ceylon would be applicable to estate labour in the F. M. S has been published. Most of the Committee agreed upon a scheme closely based upon the Ceylon system: but one planting member of it—Mr. W. Duncan—disagreed with it as hampering the cooly's freedom—freedom to move if dissatisfied, and thereby affecting their good name at the Coast. The Controller of Labour, however, was opposed to it altogether. The result is that instead of a discharge ticket system, there is to be a higher fee imposed upon registration of any transfer of a cooly from one estate to another. The fee is now fixed at 10 dollars per head, payable by the on-taking estate. It was also felt that the new Labour Code had not been long enough in operation, and that, with the above and connected amendments, a longer trial ought to be given to it before re considering the matter.

THE WEATHER.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN MONSOON ACTIVITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 5.

There has been a slight increase in the activity of the monsoon and the rainfall has been nearly general in Burma Assam Central India the west of the Central Provinces, on the west coast and in Hyderabad; fairly general in Bengal, the west of the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab, and local in east Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also have occurred in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are: Mergui, Tavoy, Moulmein, Toungoo, one and half inches; Kyaukpyu, Akyab and Maymyo, two; Sibsagar and Cherrapunjee, one; Tezpur, one and half; Jessore, three; Culcutta, two; Jhansi, one; Meerut, Delhi and Rawalpindi, two; Sialkot, one; Sirsa, three quarters; Kotah, three; Indore, two; Hoshangabad and Nagpur, one and a half; Nizamabad, three quarters and Hanamkonda, one.

Forecast:— An increase in rainfall of northeast India.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Purnea, 2127 tons, Captain M. G. Williams, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Zanzibar &c., reports having experienced strong wind and heavy sea in the vicinity of Socotra, centre and eastern side Arabian Sea moderate W. S. W. wind and sea.

The steamer Strathcarron, Captain R. F. Hutchinson, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Delagoa Bay, met with strong S. W. Monsoon and rough sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade.	St George Hospital.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	71 93	69 16
Tuesday, 5th August	0 09	0 07
Total.....	72 7	69 23
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.		

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorogical Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
72	70	2 88	152 71

KEMP & CO., LD., GUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m August 3.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date,	Total. Corpdg. 1911	Total. Corpdg. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. ct
Gumballa Hill.	0 25	57 4	29 31	38 90

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 5th August	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 11	70 19

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 4th	88·8	83·0	...	...
Jask ...	93·3	85·3	...	...
Muskat 4th ...	93·3	83·9	...	...
Multan ...	101·3	83·5	...	5·70
Rawalpindi ...	99·9	74·1	2·13	?
Lahore ...	103·4	82·7	...	9·12
Sirsa	99·8	77·0	0·73	14·37
Ambala ...	91·5	75·9	0·23	22·18
Delhi ...	94·0	77·8	2·30	12·38
Agra ...	89·0	79·0	0·22	5·81
Mainpuri ...	90·8	80·1	...	7·67
Jhansi ...	95·6	75·5	1·06	6·48
Cawnpore ...	98·0	85·0	...	8·56
Allahabad ...	98·6	80·5	...	11·50
Jacobabad ...	109·1	8·8	...	1·46
Karachi ...	87·5	81·0	...	10·62
Ajmer ...	88·6	77·2	...	7·59
Jaipur ...	92·2	77·6	...	11·42
Kotah ...	91·6	73·8	2·60	8·56
Bhuj ...	85·5	76·5	0·02	23·51
Dwarka ...	86·3	79·7	...	13·35
Verawal ...	81·6	79·3	...	23·7
Rajkot ...	89·1	72·3	...	3·31
Bhavnagar Para.	88·0	76·8	0·01	29·0
Surat ...	84·4	78·6	...	29·26
Ahmedabad ...	84·1	75·7	0·12	24·23
Deesa ...	85·4	74·9	0·02	22·5
Neemuch ...	82·9	?	0·41	16·31
Indore ...	76·6	67·1	1·91	10·8
Jubbulpore ...	82·8	73·3	...	23·79
Saugor ...	84·8	70·1	0·07	17·09
Hoshangabad ...	79·1	72·4	1·32	29·13
Khandwa ...	83·2	72·1	0·71	30·03
Akola ...	82·7	73·5	0·28	18·51
Amraoti ...	80·3	71·8	0·34	26·58
Nagpur ...	79·1	71·8	1·32	30·83
Chanda ...	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	81·7	73·6	...	26·05
BOMBAY ...	84·9	77·9	0·4	59·34
Ratnagiri ...	83·3	77·4	0·15	57·91
Mormugao ...	85·0	77·7	0·03	70·26
Karwar ...	82·7	76·0	0·72	72·30
Malegaon ...	83·4	73·6	...	10·61
Ahmednagar ...	81·1	75·5	...	16·65
Poona ...	80·5	70·8	0·14	20·54
Sholapur ...	87·8	73·1	...	9·69
Bijapur ...	83·2	70·8	...	8·74
Belgaum ...	78·3	66·5	0·50	24·85
Aurangabad ...	81·4	70·2	0·01	15·29
Nizamsend (Indur)	82·4	71·7	0·87	7·91
Hyderabad ...	84·8	72·2	0·38	14·73
Mangalore ...	85·8	74·8	0·43	66·01
Calicut ...	85·8	76·1	0·1	60·05
Cochin ...	85·7	76·7	0·15	60·11
Colombo ...	85·0	77·5	...	12·01
Masulipatam ...	95·3	75·2	0·0	5·90
Bellary ...	94·0	75·3	...	8·07
Cuddapah ...	100·0	75·5	...	4·13
Madras ...	102·0	8·0	...	3·39
Bangalore ...	83·8	64·3	0·04	8·17
Coimbatore ...	88·4	70·8	...	2·74
Trichinopoly ...	99·1	77·8	...	1·23
Negapatam ...	89·7	78·7	...	1·15

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 2·13", Ambala 0·23", Sirsa 0·73" and Delhi 2·30". Skies are lightly clouded in the southwest Punjab but heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme western districts; Agra has had 0·22" and Jhansi 1·06". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess except in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 2·60" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air containing the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner; night temperature is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in north Gujarat and nearly general rain in West Central India; Ahmedabad has had 0·12" Neemuch 0·41" and Indore 1·91". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Indore and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme eastern districts; Hoshangabad and Nagpur have had ·32" each Khandwa 0·71" Akola 0·28" Amraoti 0·34" and Chanda 0·14" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen Bombay has had 0·14" Ratnagiri 0·15" and Karwar 0·72." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0·14," Belgaun 0·50" Nizamabad 0·87" and Hyderabad 0·38." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north, the east Punjab, the extreme western district of the United Provinces, West Central India the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme eastern districts, Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Local rain has fallen in east Rajputana, north Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Rainfall has thus increased considerably in the Punjab and Hyderabad, and has appeared in the west United Provinces. The falls are heavier also in the central parts of the country but continue comparatively light on the west coast of the Peninsula.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

number of bumbles from 50 to 75, 37 being returned by the wards which are practically formed by vakeels and Bengalee landlords. It is a terrible thing to contemplate, and I would not be the Head of the Executive in those conditions for a King's ransom. The commercial European of Calcutta takes very little interest in municipal affairs, and I am inclined to think that he will be surprised to learn from Mr. Dudley Myers he has any municipal interests to protect. The European residential quarters, south of Park Street, are always well looked after by the Municipality; the roads are kept cleaner than in any other part of the town, and there is plenty of light in the streets at night, and plenty of water in the taps all day. What more amenities does the European bird of passage want? From the extraordinary apathy he shows in the doings of the Corporation it seems safe to presume that he is satisfied. He does not bother his head to discover whether he is entitled to vote at a municipal election; it even requires a personal canvass to get him to vote for the Chanber of Commerce or Trades Association representatives. What the civic league is going to do for him beats me entirely. The people who do want a good deal of protection are the Anglo-Indians, who live in mean streets north of Park Street, but, of course, they do not come within the Atticist purview of so elegant a society man as Mr. Dudley Myers.

OBITUARY.

Calcutta has lost another popular citizen by the sudden death, at Colombo, of Commander Jewell, one of the best known of the Port Trust Officials. He was long identified with the Port Defence Volenteers and was in addition a leading and pushful Mason. Both in his official and his social life he contrived to be all things to all men, and I doubt if any other man holding a position so subordinate had more friends in all grades of society. You may judge of the esteem in which he was held, by the fact that he is to be buried in St. John's churchyard, which contains the tomb of Job Charnock, albeit it is forty-five years since an internment took place there. It is a tribute that would not be paid to a dead Governor, and it is a tribute that the deceased fitly deserved for his sweet character and life-long service in the cause of humanity

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

"Under the chairmanship of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Dr. Kantawalla, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. gave at the St. Xavier's College on Saturday Aug. 2nd an interesting address on Tuberculosis from a layman's point of view. He particularly pointed out what was possible for the community to achieve in combating the disease apart from trained medical help. Dealing with the causation, prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis he referred to the fact, that it was chiefly due to poverty, to miserable dwelling and miserable food. He noticed the part that heredity plays in continuing the disease and referred to two most infectious sources of it the habit of spitting and the habit of giving infants bad milk. He recommended goat's milk as very beneficial and referred to the knowledge of ancient Indian Medical men who practised the Ayurvedic system and who recommended the patient to live, in the vicinity of goats i.e. in pastures, etc., emphasing the importance of sanatoria he noticed how very necessary it is for in big to me to exact cleanliness in the dwellings of the poor. We must also, he said, arrange for cheap sanatoria for them and he referred in appreciative terms to the efforts of Sir Bhalchandra in founding the Karla Sanatorian and the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Mr. Kantawala laid tress on the great birthright of the people, the right to live and also on the nationalisation of health and on insurance against illness and disease. He exhorted the audience to think collectively and to act collectively sinking all individualistic tendency in order to combat the disease with mutual help.

Sir Bhalchandra in thanking the lecturer gave the audience an exhaustive summary of what had been done until now in Bombay to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis. He said older medical opinion in Bombay was not quite convinced regarding the theory of heredity. He dealt with the question as to whether sea air or dry air was beneficial for a consumptive patient and pronounced in favour of the dry air or the open air treatment. He was glad to find that his work at Karla was being appreciated and earnestly asked Guild members to take an active part in educating the sanitary conscience of the people and in doing the spade work which the Indian Guild along with other Associations had begun in India in the matter of scientific education.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

MEDICAL AID.

The Secretary of the European Defence Association has addressedthe following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department:—

SIR,—I am directed to address you on a question gravely affecting Europeans in the Mofussil or Country districts of India.

Hitherto Europeans, both official and non-official, in these districts have usually been able to obtain skilled European Medical aid.

The advice and assistance of European Medical officers has been made available by posting officers of the Indian Medical Service to the different stations and districts who, besides being in charge of the Hospitals, attend European officials and their families and are permitted to take private practice and attend non-officials.

It has been brought to the notice of my Council that for some time past there has been a tendency to remove the European Civil Surgeons from various districts. This tendency, which appears to be not fortuitous but the result of a systematic policy, has caused alarm and dissatisfaction among Europeans residing in the Country districts in India and among their relatives, friends and employers in the larger towns.

My Council have made enquiries as to the reasons for these changes and have ascertained that they are the result of a policy which is the outcome of a despatch No. 225, Military, from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India dated the 11th December 1908 in which the following passages occur expressing the final orders of the 'then Secretary of State, Lord Morley of Blackburn.

Paragraph 3. "I have consequently decided that the time has now arrived when no further increase of the civil side of the service can be allowed, and when a strong effort should be made to reduce it by gradually extending the employment of civil medical practitioners recruited in India."

Paragraph 5. "When it is found impossible to obtain a man from outside the Indian Medical Service to fill a particular new civil appointment, or one which has not previously been so filled, I will not object for the present to that service being drawn upon; but the vacancy so caused must be filled from outside it, i. e. no appointment must be made in succession which would involve an addition to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service."

My Council desire to point out that the effect of the policy indicated in this order has already been a gradual but appreciable withdrawal of European Civil Surgeons from Mofussil districts.

It is clear that as the demand for medical practitioners of high professional qualifications increases, as it continually is increasing and must increase, in the big cities, for the purposes of such great and developing institutions as the hospitals and medical colleges to say nothing of the posts which are constantly being created for bacteriological and scientific research and for sanitary purposes calling for men of the highest scientific attainments, such appointments can only be filled at the expense of the Civil Surgeoncies unless properly qualified independent practitioners can be found willing to accept them.

Unfortunately it is very evident that India does not attract a supply of independent European practitioners of high qualifications and the few such independent men who do seek to establish themselves professionally in India have no need to look beyond the private practice obtainable in the big cities and are not attracted by the civil posts created by Government.

The result, therefore, of the orders of the Right Honourable Viscount Morley, is that in order to fill the posts above referred to Civil Surgeoncies in the Mofussil are being surrendered to Civil and Military Assistant Surgeons or to independent practitioners of secondary attainments and that the highly qualified European members of the Indian Medical Service are being drawn more and more into the towns for the purpose of there occupying the high Civil positions and specialist appointments which they alone are qualified to fill. There is nothig to prevent this process containing under the existing state of affairs until such time as the Civil Surgeoncies in the Mofussil areas are entirely in the hands of those who, it is submitted, are either professionally or racially unfitted to hold them.

A study of the various Provincial Civil Lists gives the following results. Out of a total of 248 Civil Surgeoncies, 138 are at present held by European Officers of the Indian Medical Service, 17 by Indian Officers of the Indian Medical Service, 53 by European and Anglo-Indian Military Assistant Surgeons, 8 by European and Anglo-Indian independent practitioners, 29 by Indian Civil Assistant Surgeons and 1 by an independent Indian practitioner.

It is understood that the Military Assistant Surgeons form a reserve in case of war, but the fact remains, and prominent attention is drawn thereto that as a body they possess no registrable qualifications. The distribution of these appointments is as follows. Punjab 7, United Provinces 11, Central Provinces 6, Bihar and Orissa 3, Bengal 3, Assam 3, Madras 2, Burma 15, Bombay 3, while of the European and Anglo-Indian independent practitioners holding Civil Surgeoncies there are 3 in Bengal, 2 in Madras and 3 in Burma.

The Indian Civil Assistant Surgeons are, it is believed, qualified in the technical sense, but their employment in Civil Surgeoncies opens up another aspect of the case which I am instructed to bring specially to notice. These appointments are distributed as follows. Punjab 6, United Provinces 5, Central Provinces 2, Bihar and Orissa 2, Bengal 5, Madras 3 (including the one independent practitioner), Burma 4 and Bombay 3.

My Council wish to make it perfectly clear that they do not approach this question from a racial standpoint in the sense of any point of antagonism between the European and Indian races, but from the universal racial standpoint as touching the most intimate and delicate side of private life. From this standpoint it is no question as between European and Indian any more than between one European race and another. It is a question of the intimate relations which must of necessity exist between a doctor and a patient and of the sacred right and privilege which every man and more especially every woman seeks to exercise of being professionally attended by a qualified practitioner of his or her own race, custom and ideas in life.

To force upon European ladies, more especially in maternity cases, practitioners of secondary qualifications, or as the case may be, practitioners of alien race and customs, is to create a position which no British Government should tolerate for one moment and yet this is the situation which arises to-day, and which is being steadily extended, as the result of the operation of the orders passed by the Right Honourable Viscount Morley. No Government would dream of attempting to force European male doctors on Indian ladies but nevertheless, it has not been considered improper to adopt the reverse attitude and to issue orders which have the effect of forcing Indian doctors on European ladies.

It is not considered necessary to enlarge further on the subject. My Council trust that the Government of India will view the matter in the light in which it has been put forward and that steps will be taken to remedy the evil complained of and to so alter the existing system that gradually the Civil Surgeoncies throughout India may be placed in the hands of fully qualified European officers of the Indian Medical Service in the event of equally qualified independent European practitioners not being available for the posts.

I am directed to request that the Government of India will forward a copy of this letter to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

LADY SACKVILLE'S HAND.

Lady Sackville could never have felt she was in danger of losing the famous will case, but it must have given her great anxiety and vexation. At a week-end party (says the "Liverpool Post" Club Window Correspondent) a curious tale was told, of which she herself may be ignorant.

When she was a girl at Washington—the story comes from one who danced with her at her first ball there—a sculptor was wild to have a cast of her hands. How he obtained them the narrator had forgotten. But he said they were the most troubled hands he had ever seen, as well as among the most beautiful. So they were shown to a palmist, whose report was, "Storm and stress, but wealth in middle-age.

ETON'S NEW FOE.

As the St. John's Wood 'bus passed Lord's:—Londoner (to his foreign friend): That's Lord's, where the big cricket matches are played." [Foreign Friend: Ah, yes, I know—in the journals the Eton and Harrod's match they play—yes."—"Manchester Guardian."

HOW JOHNSON LEFT AMERICA.

Jack Johnson, the black pugilist, who is on bail on a charge in America, has arrived in London. How he outwitted the police he told to the Paris correspondent of the "Sportsman."

It appears that Johnson went to the expense of paying a whole team of baseball players, all coloured men, to play a match in Chicago. They were supposed to come from Buffalo, and a special car was reserved for them. As soon as the game was over Johnson jumped on a motor-car and drove at top speed to a suburban station, waited for the train, and boarded the compartment in which the negroes were, and thus managed to get across the border.

Had the police boarded the train, a player named Gatewood, who resembled Johnson very closely, would have given himself up as the champion. As it was, that was unnecessary.

Immediately on arriving at Montreal, Johnson purchased a ticket for France, [and could therefore get away safely.

BATS WITH NAMES.

Have any of the bats used in the present Eton and Harrow match names of their own? asks the "Daily Chronicle." A trusty bat is as well entitled to a name as was Excalibur, but from A. D. Coleridge's "Eton in the Forties" we learn that the custom flourished in his time. One notable cricketer of that day, Hardy called his bat "Mrs. Keate," and the great doctor's wife felt highly complimented. Another Theobald, had three bats: 'Jehu' for it driveth furiously; 'Nimshi' because it had been Jehu's predecessor; and 'Sheep,' for it lammeth." To "lam" was the regular word for swiping or hitting hard.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE
HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th August, 1913.

640. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

641. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

642. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

643. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 6th instant, at the 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

644. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoot on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd wednesday (holiday).

II. There will be a practice shoot at Colaba for "G" Company on Saturday the 9th instant, commencing at 4 p.m.

645. Lectures.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th Inst. at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters and not to-day Wednesday the 6th instant, as previously notified.

(8d.) K. M. KEMP, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Garrison Inter-Company Cricket competition, 1913.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round:—

"F" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles-A Bye.

"G" Company R. G. A. V. "G" Company Bombay Vol Rifles.

"E" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles V. "D" Company, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

First Round to be completed by the 11th August, 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying results to Captain James, Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to whom applications for the use of the Marine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th August, 1913.

177. Club.—We'nesday 6th instant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Special Club night at 9-30 p.m.

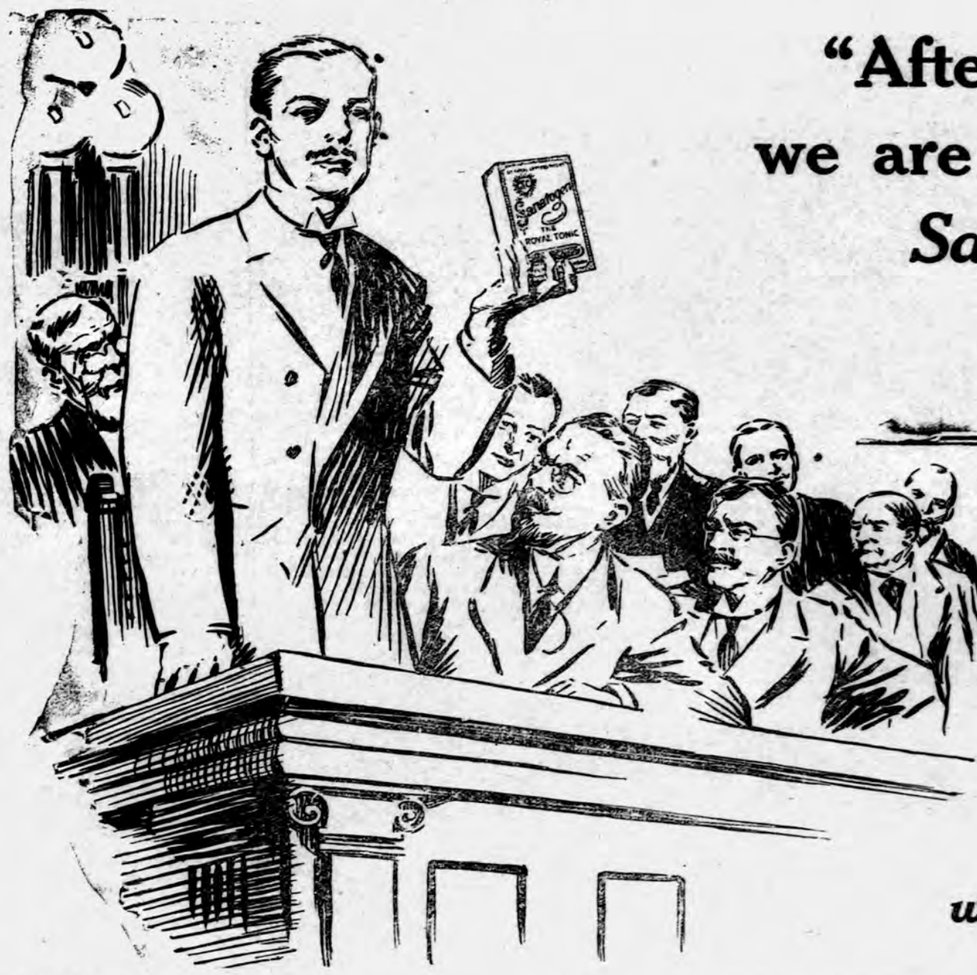
173 Educational Lectures. The following is published for information:—

The first Lecture in first Aid will be delivered at Head-Quarters on Thursday 7th August 1913, commencing at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

Reference the above the complete course consists of about 5 lectures, candidates must attend each lecture or they will not be allowed to sit for Examination for Certificates.

The lectures will be delivered Fortnightly on Thursdays.

(8d). A. D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.



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Over 16,000 physicians testify to its wonderful revitalising effect.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc.

—the famous medical scientist, writes: "Sanatogen is an excellent nerve food of the highest nutritive value, containing a large amount of organic phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed."

The Archbishop of Bombay

writes: "I use Sanatogen every now and then under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler

—the well-known medical author, writes: "Sanatogen is a highly concentrated and very nutritious food, endowed with special tonic properties. The gain achieved from its aid is permanent; it builds up, fortifies and strengthens the cells of the body. It is a purely scientific and physiological restorative, and there is no reaction."

The Bishop of Trichinopoly

writes: "Sanatogen has strengthened my nervous system and improved the general health. It seems to have really good invigorating qualities, and a marked restorative effect."

Dr. Andrew Wilson

writes: In all run-down conditions, Sanatogen will restore vigour in a thoroughly *natural* fashion, without danger of subsequent depression. Its advantages over the ordinary tonics are that it builds up and recuperates while it braces the great nerve centres and it does not upset the system."

The Hon. S. N. Roy, M.A.,

writes from Dinajpur, East Bengal: "I have taken Sanatogen for the last few months, and have derived very great benefit from its use."

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Over their own signatures they commend and specifically comment on the powers of this genuine tonic food in all run-down conditions—in Malaria, Dysentery and Bowel Complaints—in Anæmia, Digestive Disorders, Wasting Diseases—and, above all, in Nervous Exhaustion and Failing Vitality.

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If you only *knew,* as these eminent doctors know, how splendidly invigorating Sanatogen is, you would not put off taking it a moment longer. Buy a bottle now—it is sold at all Chemists and Bazaars.

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Written by a medical author of world-wide reputation, this book not only tells you all about Sanatogen, but also gives some really interesting information about the nervous system, the care of health, and other matters which vitally affect your well-being, and which therefore you ought to know. Write at once for a Free Copy of this book, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay—manufacturers of Sanatogen, Formamint and Albulactin.

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THE NUTCRACKERS.

BY RICHARD BIRD.

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"Hello, Bair! Had a good time?"

"Hello, Sanderson! That you? Rather! Had a top-hole time. What about you?"

"Kid sister got chicken-pox, and I'm only just out of quarantine."

"Rough luck! Seen any more of the old gang yet? Is Philpots back?"

"Yes. He's hoved into my study this term, along with Titerton. Come along and see him."

"Half a sec. Here's a cab. May be someone we know."

It was the beginning of the summer term, and Dipcote was gathering her sons together from the four corners of the earth after the Easter holidays. By good luck it had been a bright sunny day, to cheer despondent hearts and banish lingering regrets for home comforts. Ever since mid-day each train arriving at Dipcote station had brought its quota of boys, masters, luggage, golf clubs, and bicycle together with a plethora of tips for porters unusually polite. It was now late afternoon. In a quarter of an hour the bell for tea would sound. Most of Dipcote had returned; only a few belated spirits remained. All, unless a "special certificate" or doctor's orders prevailed, would have to be in by lock-up.

The approaching cab came nearer, and presently stopped outside the boy's entrance to Falcon's house. No luggage was on the cab, for all was brought up together on lorries; only kit-bags were carried by arriving heroes. Baird and Sanderson watched with a careless curiosity, wondering which of their many friends was within. Being the summer term, neither expected a new boy. Yet such it was.

The door was swung open, and there descended a sturdy youth of some sixteen summers. He paid the cabman easily and with a sensible tip, and then walked up towards the house. Baird and his friend stood awestruck.

They were not overwhelmed by the unusual calmness of the new hand, but they gasped at his appearance. For he was the very glass of fashion and the mould of form. He wore a big check tweed cap; a light tweed suit—not flashy but exceedingly smartly cut—a pale green tie, brown shoes that had a brightness still unspoiled, and green socks (silken too) were displayed by the upturned trousers. He had gloves of yellow chamois and a neat malacca walking-stick. The general effect, it must be emphasised, was that of a very smartly dressed boy.

"Golly, what a nut" said Sanderson.

The unsuspecting filbert approached and paused. He smiled genially and with complete self-possession at the wondering pair. Then he spoke, but not in an affected drawl or hesitating timidity as might have been expected. "I say you chaps" he said cheerfully, "this is Falcon's" isn't it Can you tell me where to stick my things?"

Sanderson and Baird awoke as from a deep slumber. By extraordinary efforts they refrained from immediate criticism or questioning. "Anxious," as Mr. Jacobs would say, "that their friends should not lose so great and cheap a treat," they closed in on either side of the rare specimen.

"Let me take your bag, old chap,' said Sanderson, guarding the off-side. The Nut begged him not to trouble. Sanderson assured him it was not trouble, but a positive pleasure.

"This way—this way!" babbled Baird avoiding the eyes of his victim and his fellow-conspirator. "Come along, old man, come along, Had a decent journey coming down? Any squalling kids in your carriage?"

"Oh," No, said the Nut, submitting with a surprised pleasure to such attentions. In his wildest visions he had not foreseen to utter strangers putting themselves out so greatly on his behalf. "I say," he paused, as they got inside the house and came opposite a row of pegs, "shan't I leave my cap and coat here?"

"No, no!" pleaded Sanderson; "it would spoil it."

"Spoil it?" repeated the Nut, puzzled.

"Get all dusty, he means," suggested Baird just in time. With an unwonted friendliness he gripped the Nut's arm tighter, led him a few yards further along the passage, and flung open a door dramatically. Then an idea occurred, and he hung back. "You wait here a sec.," he said to his charge and Sanderson. "I'll go first, in case——" He left the contingency vague, and the Nut had no idea of what he meant. Obediently he waited with Sanderson Baird, pushed ahead, stood like a butler at the door, and then said, "Come on!" They came on; and, as they came, Baird announced in stentorian tones, "Hi! hi, hi! The great What-is-it! Look what we've found. Jewelled in every hole! Worth a guinea a yard! Come and look at the new spec!"

The Lower Study, into which the Nut was thus unceremoniously introduced, obeyed the command with untutored joy. It was a heaven-sent prize at an opportune moment. Tea was not yet ready; remembrances of home and holidays still clung unpleasantly near their hearts. Stories had been swopped for some two hours. And, lo! here was a thing to banish boredom. They gathered round with immense zeal.

"Where did you find it?" asked Carbery of the captors.

"Just outside the house. Oh, yes, you may touch. It's quite tame."

"Who does it belong to? You or Sanderson?" asked another with friendly interest.

"We aren't selfish," declared Sanderson. "This shall be a co-operative business. Sort of a house mascot, eh?"

"It's alive, isn't it?"

"Oh, yes; it's alive all right. Look at the sparkle in its eyes! Notice—"

"What's its name?"

"Dunno. Ask it."

"What's your name?" queried Carbery.

The Nut, who had been standing perfectly still, with an abstracted expression, appeared to wake up. "What's that?" he said, coolly.

"What's your name?"

"Langley."

"What school do you come from?"

"I've had a tutor," said the Nut with surpassing calmness. "And his name was Jones. He was a Rugger International champion amateur heavy-weight, and could play tennis a bit. He also had light hair and a cast in his left eye. Personally, I am sixteen and a half years old. I've not been to school before, but I'm not so green as I look."

"Your socks are." (A voice)

"They are," agreed the Nut equably. "I think them rather tasty too. Now, does anybody else want to ask questions? If so, I'll be happy to oblige him. If not I'm going to hang up my coat."

There was silence for a moment while the throng observed the strange creature. It was contrary to all rules that a new boy—even of sixteen and a half—should be so self-possessed. Something must be done to save the dignity of Falcons. It was Carbery who handled the situation with tact.

"Oh, no, kid; not yet," he said, soothingly. "Little tailor's dummies must do as they're told. Mulberry bush, you chaps!"

In a second, at the familiar war-cry the crowd had joined hands and were dancing round the new boy, chanting barbaric strains. There was no point or meaning in the performance, save that it is undeniably confusing for a new comer to be surrounded by a frantic horde of dancing dervishes shouting horribly. Langley, however, stood in the ring composedly, thereby destroying much of the effect. At the first opportunity he said, "Look here, you chaps, I'm tired of this!" It was the signal for a renewed outburst of whoops and frenzied caperings. The Nut still stood calmly, but he began to look irate. This pleased the baiters immensely. At the second interval, the Nut said nothing. Instead, he very quietly and cleanly hit Carbery on the nose. The tumult and the shouting died as Carbery blustered up to Langley.

"Whotchdoglatvor?" he gulped.

"Because I was fed-up," said the Nut. "I don't mind a joke, but I hate getting fed-up. If you want to fight, I'm your man. But I don't mind telling you I've had lessons in boxing."

"Frob Jodes?" said Carbery with interest.

"From Jones," repeated the Nut. Ten seconds later he was hanging his hat up in the corridor with a smile.

The coming of Langley provided a succession of sensations for Dipcote during that summer term. He was outside the usual routine. It was extraordinary that a new boy, even of his age, should be so self-possessed; extraordinary he should take such pleasure in dressing up so ridiculously; more extraordinary still that he should at the same time be a manly boy andquite a decent chap at bottom—apart from this once distressing weakness.

For in himself Langley proved to be no effeminate weakling. He passed the school swimming test first shot and was sixth in the list of the Dipcote Second Eleven. For, though a poor bat he was an excellent first change for the Dipcote Second Eleven bowling. There is no doubt that he would rapidly have become a very popular member of Dipcote among his compeers; he did become popular later. But at first two things stood in his way—his coolness, which amounted almost to swagger and his absurd taste for dress.

As it happened at Dipcote there was no fixed rule as to dress. Boys, so long as they wore the school cap, were not confined to Eton jackets or round black coats. It meant a lack of uniformity, of course, but on the whole it was picturesque. The average boy knocked about in a pleasing Norfolk or a tweed jacket—if he liked, he could even wear a plain sweater in school or out, so long as he was decently attired for town travel—and cared little for the niceties of apparel. The Head, or Old Man, was great on "natural taste." Provided his boys were decent, he cared nothing. Hence there were no dress regulations. Hence the Nut—as, of course he was soon called—had almost a free hand.

Langley soon changed Dipcote's notions. His toilet for morning school was scrupulous for going down town meticulous. The tweed cap had to be discarded for a straw with the school ribbon, and the malacca was perforce laid aside. In other respects he remained the complete and perfect emblem of Nattishness. Socks and ties were peerless; suits, absolute dreams of sartorial art; trousers were creased beneath the mattress; on muddy days, it was whispered, veritable "spats" were worn; the boots were of patent leather the hair was brilliantined till it shone like a scoured frying pan. Down town—at Dipcote you promenaded between twelve and one, if you felt disposed; junior, under sixteen, and to get a signed leave; seniors could go any morning after school—down, town the Nut carried gloves. Later he was reported to have been seen buying some green handkerchiefs.

"Why do you "do" it, you ass? grumbled Baird one day. He liked the Nut, in spite of his singular tastes. It was a pity to see a decent bowler and boxer make such a fool of himself.

"Because it suits me," answered the Nut, imperturbably. "And you'd be improved, too, if only you wouldn't wear an awful spotted tie."

"Catch me looking like a girl," said Baird with disgust.

"You do sometimes—like an overworked boarding-house skivvy," said the Nut, blandly; and only the remembrance of Carbery's nose prevented Baird from falling upon the insulter there and then.

For the first few weeks the school feeling was dead against Langley. Masters smiled at him; monitors slanged him; his fellows gibed at and despised him. Langley cared a jot. He went on the even tenor of his way dressing with careful art, heedless of an unappreciative world. And he was unappreciated, for to look on dress with such care was, luckily, a novel thing for Dipcote. Knowing critics prophesied that within a very short time the Nut would bow to popular feeling and assume a manlier and simpler garb. But it was not so. Week followed week, and no change was to be observed. The clothes and hair were still immaculate, the Nut himself unruffled and unperturbed. His leg-breaks were as useful as ever, and his length impeccable.

Feeling rose to a dangerous pitch. At last it found vent in action. Four genial hooligans—by name Sharp, Bradshaw, Bell, and Torrington—waited for Langley in ambush. It was a half-holiday, and they watched him playing cricket, whiling away the time with alleged witticisms and indubitable caramels. When the innings gave promise of a speedy finish they adjourned to the house and lay doggo in the lower study.

After waiting patiently for some twenty minutes they heard a step approaching. Their plans had been carefully matured, and they took post near the door. A moment later the door swung open and a figure entered. After a second's pause, to make sure that it was not a master, the four conspirators flung themselves industriously upon their victim, and an earnest struggle was soon in progress. Skill was vanquished by numbers. Within a very short space the Nut found himself stretched on the floor, Torrington on his chest, Sharp on his legs, Bradshaw and Bell each pinioning an arm. After a reasonable interval for breathing purposes had elapsed, Langley said, "Well, what do you brutes want?"

"You've got to swear you'll dress like a human being for the future," said Torrington

"You mean, more like you, or what?"

"Yes."

"I'd sooner die," said the Nut, politely. "Why, man, your togs are simply the limit, and no error. They're—they're beastly. You don't understand—you——"

"Stow it!" said Bell, briefly, taking a fresh grip. "We're fed-up with you and your swank. Either you'll promise to chuck all this rot or else we'll duck you."

"Then you'd better duck me," said Langley, philosophically, "for I'll never promise you anything."

"We shall duck you, you know."

"I dare say," said the Nut with his maddening calm. "Four to one is too big odds. But, if you do, I swear I'll take it out of each of you separately afterwards."

The four laughed. Daylight and company give a goodly feeling of security.

"You won't promise?" said Bradshaw.

"Nary," was the heroic answer; and the deed of doom began.

It was a half-holiday and a fine day, so the house was deserted, as far as the school portion was concerned. With grunts and gasps, heavings and writhings, flounderings, and struggles, wedgings round corners of corridors, gainings of yards and losings of yards, fleet, arms, muscles, sinews, brains—all striving with zeal—not unaccompanied by cries of encouragement such as "Heave, boys!" "Lever that leg round!" "Twist his arm! "Bring that boot off the filter—he'll bust the tap!" "O-o oh! the hound's bitten me!"—with these and other distressing disturbances the victim was haled to the changing-room. There a halt was called all gasping.

"Where's his clothes?" panted Bell.

"Here they are!" announced Torrington with triumph after a hasty search. "Coat—weskit—trarsis—tie—and socks; bloomin' harlequin (Shall we dress him or chuck'em in after him?"

There was a coy of anguish from the Nut—the first complaint that had escaped his lips.

"You hounds!" he said. I don't mind being ducked, but it's a rotten trick to spoil a chap's suit!"

"Promise, then, or we will."

"I won't," said Langley, and appealed no more. Instead, he gave an enormous heave, which nearly brought him freedom. Again the four sumptuary experts flung themselves upon the human volcano, and once again proved victorious. When they had vanquished him Bell was dispatched to the next apartment. A sound of a tap being turned on was heard. They waited for nearly seven minutes. Then Bell reappeared.

"All ready, he said. Is it to be clothes first or Nut first."

Togs, said Torrington. Chuck 'em in Bell disappeared, followed by an execration. Then the four arose for the final combat.

The butcher was bringing meat to the house at the moment, and both heard and saw a little. This is his report, condensed:—

"... A 'orrible noise ... yus ... orrible ... 'ardly yooman .... Splash?.. Ar! Thinks I, some larks are on, an' I waited. ... A minnit later four fellers kem busin, out of the gate. ... West? Oh, *yus* ... oh, *yus* ... Kem out in a nurry. .... Neely stuck in the door. ... An' then another feller in flannels, hoppin' mad. ... Wet?.. Oh, *yurs* ... oh, *yurs*.... Oh, 'e'd bin in the rain orl night—y' c'i see that with 'arf a neye. ... If 'e'd *cort* those four. I b'leeve 'o'd ha' killed 'em! But 'e sor me larfin', and remembered what he looked like, and went back. ... Were they wet?. W'y, ain't I tellin' yer?"

But the Nut kept his word, and interviewed his four tormentors individually during the next month. It meant patience and cunning for the four had lively fears and kept together as much as possible. But the Nut won, and finally contrived to exact satisfaction. Two black eyes, a broken tooth, two bleeding noses, and a skinned ear were the chief signs that were visible. But there were other wounds that were equally sore, though they showed not; and Torrington & Co. were made to repedt their ill-advised crusade. This, however, does not come into the tale.

Gradually the tide turned It was a turn for the worse. Langley, instead of being regarded as an outcast, a pariah, an unspeakable bounder and the rest, came to be looked on with more favourable eyes. He made no change in his personal tastes or habits. He neither modified nor exaggerated his costume in any way. Stubbornly convinced that his taste was excellent and his practice laudable, he still dressed to kill.

Reaction was inevitable among some. The bulk of Dipcote remained true to the Spartan simplicity of pre-Nuttish days; but there arose a distinct section who began to ape the Nut. Beginning in tentative style with a greater attention to the oiling and parting of their hair, they progressed to a deeper interest in coloured waistcoats, socks, and ties. From this to more deplorable stages was only a question of time, and it was but a few weeks before a new catch-phrase went the rounds of Dipcote. He? Oh, he's a Spat-brigader, signified one who in ancient days would have been called dude, masher, swell, or blood. There were at least fifteen known Spat-brigaders by the middle of the term, and all were in the Upper School.

The authorities began to sit up and take notice. One Mr. Perkins tried the effect of a personal inteiview with the cause of all the trouble. Her hawed the Nut with tea in his study, and between tobacco puffs tried to point out the error of pursuing vanity.

"You see, Langley, it isn't manly," was the gist of his criticism. The Nut looked unconvinced, but respectful.

"Sorry, sir," he said, politely, but with firmness, "but I can't quite see that, I fancy I'm as manly as most at Dipcote. I've got my second eleven cap now; I've passed the test and I'm not afraid of anything not more than 10lbs. heavier than me——"

"Than I, Langely."

"Than you, sir—— Eh? Oh, yes, I see. I beg pardon, sir. Well, I look at it this way. I can keep may end up at athletics. Why shouldn't I make myself look decent?"

"Decent—yes, by all means. But to be a fop——"

The effect was a failure. The Nut was not even "convinced against his will." He was blandly but sincerely resolved to go on dressing-up.

Other kindly creatures tried their best to discourage him in his folly. One day even the great Carruthers, no less a personage than the captain of the Dipcote Eleven, stopped him in the corridor "Why do you insist on playing the goat like this?" he asked.

"Meaning?" said the Nut, pleasantly.

"Wearing all this rotten toggery, you sidey baboon."

"'Cos I like it."

"Well," said Carruthers, "if you go on like this, you'll never get into any school first team while I'am captain."

"I'am sorry for that," said the Nut, but professed no repentance. He had no intention of repenting, having hardened his heart. Carruthers passed on, annoyed. Langley was too big to be booted with dignity, though his attitude, his words, his beastly clothes, all cried aloud for punishment. He spoke feelingly of the passage of arms next day at a study tea.

"There's no getting at the beggar," he growled disgustedly over his second cup. "School rules allow it, worse luck! And he's too handy with his first for the middle school to take it out of him."

"Yes, and he's not a bad sort, really, especially when you consider this is his first school," said Naylor one of the monitors.

'Won't the old man step in?" asked a third—a day-boy, Bingham—who had been invited. Carruthers shook his head.

"I told him about it. He's not keen on establishing a hard and fast rule about dress But, though he didn't say much. I fancy he's rather fed-up with the Nut's gorgeous raiment. He half hinted that if it didn't moderate by the end of term he would apply a rule specially for the Nut himself."

"Why don't you get your sister to talk to him, Bing?" asked Naylor, suddenly. Bingham moved uncomfortably and blushed.

"You know what girls are," he said, glumly. "My sister thinks he looks 'simply sweet.' Great Scott! Fancy anyone thinking the Nut simply sweet! And she says half the other girls in her school think so too."

"H'm!" said Carruthers, thoughtfully. "Perhaps that accounts for the rise of the Spat-brigaders. I hate chaps when they begin to hang round girls in their spare time. Sorry, Bing, old man. No offence meant—your sister excepted, of course."

"Oh, that's all right," said Bingham, easily. "I quite agree with you; and I only wish I could educate my kid-sister to the same way of thinking. But it's no earthly good."

"There's one comfort," said Naylor, gloomily: "the beast hasn't tried to grow a moustache yet."

"Some of the brigade have, though! I caught one silly ass vaselining his upper lip last night. Said he wanted to make the hair grow."

The teaparty finished with objurgations, but without any feasible scheme whereby the leader of fashion might be persuaded to amend his ways.

Of this no impartial observer could hold out any reasonable hope. The Nut pursued the even tenor of his way, calm, confident, satisfied. His dress was always immaculate in school; going "down town" it was peerless. By the time half-term was passed he had extended his friendship. Bipgham's people had been asked by a mutual friend to "be kind" to the new boy. So Langley had been invited to tea and met Bing's sister.

He thought her rather jolly, and her opinion of him has been already recorded. Langley began to go down town still more often, and not infrequently enjoyed the intoxicating pleasure of brief conversations, squiring her home, or paying for ices.

But this is a story and we must hurry to the end. Briefly the Nut enjoyed some eight weeks of fashionable glory and adoration. Then came a fatal day—a Friday of ill-luck when the hand of Fate descended.

At mid-day, when morning school was over, he tried to get a companion to go down town with him as usual. As chance had it, the various youths he asked to bear him company were all engaged or disinclined. Finally the Nut went off alone. On the way he stopped to speak to one or two acquaintances—Bell, Mortlake, Whibsey, among others—on subjects of no moment. He regretted afterwards that he could never remember which of them all had taken his arm in close companionship, had leaned heavily upon him, been in unusual proximity. It was one of about eight, but beyond that his memory failed.

When he reached the town he chanced to meet Polly Bingham at the G.P.O. He talked to her for five minutes, and then moved on glancing round idly a moment later, he saw her standing transfixed with open mouth. He hurried back and asked if anything was the matter. "N-no!" she gasped in a strangled manner. G-good-bye!" Much puzzled, the Nut passed on. Soon he met two other girls he knew, stopped and spoke, and moved away. Again he looked back by chance and again he saw strange sight—two silly, giggling girls. He moved towards them, but they hurried off with uncouth gestures. Deeply wounded, the Nut walked on.

"Never another ice for *yow*," mused the Nut, savagely, wondering what was the matter. Struck with an idea, he stoped and looked in a shop miror to see if there was a smut on his nose. No; all was well. Nothing could be discerned. Suddenly in the mirror he saw the face of a Dipcote master. The face was twisted in the most curious manner.

He swung round and touched his cap. "'Morning, sir," he said, cheerfully, hoping for light. Mr. Galbraith appeared to swallow something heavy, and nodded. A curious gulping sound gave Langley to understand that his salutation was appreciated, but Mr. Galbraith did not wait. Instead, with a hand to his mouth, he walked away. The Nut reflected bitterly that Galbraith more than once had tried to pull his leg about his clothes.

As he pondered, who should come into sight again but Polly Bingham. This time she was reinforced by his other two acquaintances, and a fourth girl whom Langley did not know With set hard faces they walked past him smiling a little sudden "company" smile of recognition as they passed. The Nut raised his cap mechanically, amazed at such treatment. Again he turned, and noticed that they, too, had turned, and were coming back—a yard from him. The Nut took his courage in both hands.

"Do you mind telling me," he asked, "what the game is?"

The four girls stopped and giggled feebly. Followed a great whispering that drove Langley almost to madness. And at last Polly Bingham choked and said: "Someone's put a paper on your back." They then retired in disorder.

The Nut within 61-5 seconds had removed from his shoulders a scroll that read thus:—

"my clothes take on and off, and I can say
'Pap-pa.'"

The cure was complete. Never again in Dipcote did the Nut appear in character.

[*** This week's instalment of our Serial Story "As Explained by Peter" having missed the mail we give our fiction readers this short story in its place.]

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 18th July, 1913.	Total from 1st April to 18th July, 1913	For week ending 18th July, 1912.	Total from 1st April to 18th July, 1912.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	24	411	12	383
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	21	403	28	363
Vessels transported	29	46	13	163
Vessels attended to	1	39	5	38
Vessels warped...	...	5	2	35

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